

Montgomery Meeting

Council Hears Rabbi Laud NAACP Action

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Some 300 persons, attending the annual meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations here Feb. 11, heard a panel speaker declare that the NAACP had helped to make possible a number of democratic gains in this country.

Rabbi Charles Mantiband of Hattiesburg, Miss., one of three speakers on the symposium in reply to a question of whether the NAACP was the "greatest detriment" to the progress of the Negro group, said, "The NAACP, more than any other group, has made possible the Supreme Court decision (on school desegregation)."

The Rev. Oscar Randolph, Episcopal minister of Greensboro, Ala., had raised the question about the NAACP.

The meeting was held in Tullibody Hall, Alabama State College.

The night before, Feb. 10, an estimated 15,000 were at a rally of the White Citizens Council, held at the Montgomery Cow Coliseum, and heard Mississippi Senator James Eastland blast the NAACP. Negro reporters who asked about coverage privileges were advised the meeting was for white only.

But the meeting at the college was about evenly divided among white and Negro persons.

Tuskegee President L. H. Foster discussed "The Role of Leadership"; Mrs. Fred Couey presented a paper on "The Mental Operation Factors" and Rabbi Mantiband talked on "The Resources of the Religious Faiths."

Dr. Walter D. Agnew, retired former president of Huntington College and Mrs. Earl Andrews of the "Fellow of the Concerned" spoke at the afternoon session.

The ACHR adopted a budget of \$18,375 and approved a new constitution. The Rev. Douglass Hunter of Alexander City, Ala., was reelected president.

ALABAMA

1951, it was made clear that the group would—according to Mr. Mills' paper—"not concern itself with such controversial questions as segregation, poll tax, FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee), or federal and anti-lynching law."

This, of course, plainly indicates that the committee was not and is not prepared itself to take much action in the present situation. The fact that its Negro vice-chairman, Arthur Shores, was counsel for Miss Autherine Lucy in her effort to attend the University of Alabama has, in some minds, deprived the committee of any future value.

Minority Viewpoint

A minority viewpoint, however, holds that if such bi-racial groups do not even approach matters considered integral by Negro leaders, they are at best of secondary importance.

It is significant that the Post-Herald ran as its lead editorial April 2, a lengthy editorial holding that maintenance of the committee was desirable. It cited the charges being made about it, and erroneous impressions that it supported integration.

Equally significant, the Mobile Register, in Alabama's second largest city, in February editorially criticized Governor Folsom's plea for a statewide inter-racial group, calling the idea "hazardous and needless," and shortly afterward criticized Mobile's Mayor Joe Langan for calling a joint meeting of Negroes and whites to discuss setting up a Mobile bi-racial group.

Chattanooga Roadblock

Said the paper flatly: "The further Mobile and Alabama and the South keep away from bi-racial committees, the better off they will be in race relations."

Alabama's Senator Lister Hill also joined in a criticism of the proposal made by Florida's Gov. Leroy Collins to President Eisenhower that a conference of Governors be called to discuss the problem. Senator Hill said he was opposed to Congress' setting up a commission to consider integration in the South. "It is a question that should and must be left up to the individual states," he said. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia also promptly turned the idea down.

In Memphis, a "Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee" recently was formed, but it too

has been criticized by integrationists in that community. Proposed by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the committee enjoys the support of that very powerful paper.

In Chattanooga the school board has announced that the community will not endeavor to integrate pupils in city schools for "probably five years or more." The body stated that it had tried "in good faith, in line with our announced policy, to seek a solution to our problem," but that "we are firmly convinced that any measure of integration in the foreseeable future would do the community irreparable damage."

The Chattanooga School Board made it clear that it believes it has complied with the spirit of the high court ruling, and now finds itself helpless to act in the face of popular opinion.

This represents an instance of possible significance, for the records is clear that Chattanooga officials did make an effort. But it held only one meeting, which ended in strong dissent, and with a stink bomb being tossed by someone in the audience.

Therefore, it is still evident that in the Deep South appeals for discussion between whites and Negroes still are ineffective, whether they come from Governors or the President, and indeed that even some established, limited inter-racial groups are under attack.

Heroic Negro Woman Saves 2 From Water

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Feb. 13 (Special)—A heroic Negro woman, paddling a skiff by hand, rescued her husband and a white man from the backwater of a slough here Sunday. The woman's foster sons drowned in the slough.

Frances Richardson pulled her husband, Joe Richardson, and a white man, W. C. Blankenship, from the water to a skiff which she paddled by hand. Her two sons, Willie Armstead Jr., 13, and James Armstead, 9, drowned before she reached them. The four, none of whom could swim, were thrown in the slough when their boat capsized.

Ala. Interracial Committee Warns Of Violence

Says Law And Order Transcends Other Issues

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 5.—Peaceful settlement of racial problems through persuasion or recourse to the courts is urged by a group of white and Negro leaders here.

The interracial committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council last Thursday adopted a resolution cautioning against "violent utterances" which might stir up racial strife.

The committee is made up of 25 white and 25 Negro members.

A statement approved 34-1 called on white and Negro citizens "to proceed peacefully in all their actions, to avoid violent utterances and to rely for settlement of their controversies on persuasion and on recourse to the courts."

"The issue of law and order transcends every other issue before our people," it continued. "Unless we can maintain law and order, there can be no hope of achieving any of the ends for which the committee was organized, or, indeed, of maintaining the foundation of our civilization."

States Rights group acts—

Resolution critical of Inter-Racial Committee

Actions of the Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council were attacked today in a statement issued by Olin H. Horton, as president of the American States' Rights Assn. of Birmingham.

Horton said that the board of governors of his association had passed a resolution which said:

"CURRENTLY, attention is being directed to the radical change in our historically good race relations. Incongruous through it is, most of these lamentations over the decline in our race relations and the pious advice to 'do nothing' have come from those groups who have contributed most to the disruption of good race relations and to the promotion of integration. A recent and shining example is the statement of the interracial committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council in which, among other things, all citizens were urged to refrain from any utterance or action which might stir race strife.

"This is strange advice, indeed, coming from a committee representing a pitifully small minority of our people, which has attempted to impose its own ideals of race relations upon an unwilling majority.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS of this committee consist of, according to its own report:

"Elimination of segregated elevators in many office buildings.

"Campaign for Negro police in Birmingham.

"Supported the plan to abandon segregation in sports.

"Pressing for admission of Negro doctors to the medical association.

"Advocating Negro doctors on hospital staffs.

"Seeking to displace white employees with Negro employees.

"Allowed Paul Jones, executive secretary of the committee, to act as publicity director for the League of Negro Voters.

"Sponsoring the so-called 'Educational Institute of Race Relations' at Birmingham-Southern College last year.

"All these activities are identical with, or closely parallel to, NAACP objectives, and the absence of any act of the interracial committee in support of segregation makes speculation as to its aims unnecessary.

"IT IS COMMON knowledge that this inter-racial committee was formed after an attempt to organize a branch of the notorious Urban League failed. One of the principal organizers stated publicly, that the objectives of the Urban League could be obtained through the Jefferson County Coordinating Council. 'The American States' Rights Assn. takes second place to no organization in its desire for peaceful race relations and for law and order in the conduct of our affairs.

"We are just as positive in condemning the NAACP, the prime agitating group most responsible for the decadence in our race relations. We are equally positive in condemning other groups which tacitly lend support to NAACP objectives. In the latter group we can but classify the inter-racial committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council."

Ecumenical Conference

Interracial Student Parley at Talladega

TALLADEGA, Ala.—An interracial student Ecumenical Conference held at Talladega College, heard speeches on "Revolution and Reconciliation," theme of the meeting.

Speakers were Talladega President Gray, the Rev. Dan Whitsett and the Rev. Mr. Greer.

Dr. Margaret Quayle, psychologist; Robert Hughes, director of public relations for the Alabama Council on Human Relations; Prof. John Bross of Talladega College and Barbara Bishop, Auburn University Danforth scholar, participated in a panel discussion.

Dr. Marian Pearsall was moderator for the convention which included 60 students and teachers from Auburn and Alabama University, and Miles, Jacksonville State, Southern Union, Stillman colleges and Tuskegee Institute.

Fast double play—

Firemen save life, stop fire

Fast double-play action by Company 14 probably saved a life and stopped a fire which

threatened destruction to two dwellings here.

While fighting a blaze which started at the house at 413 and spread next door to 415 Eighth, n., they received an emergency call for a resuscitator at 1014 Sixth-st., n.

FIREMEN QUICKLY supplied oxygen to a Negro man who was having a heart attack and then brought the blaze under control within 18 minutes.

The heart victim, Andrew Johnson Jr., 38, a World War II veteran, was given oxygen enroute to Veterans Hospital where he was reported improving today. He had suffered one heart attack last Saturday.

Capt. C. A. Bailey said the fire started at the residence of E. Ellis when an oil stove exploded. The wind-fed flames quickly spread to the next-door house owned by Eli Hicks.

Capt. Bailey estimated damage to the two houses at about \$1200 with \$800 damage to furnishings.

He said the resuscitator was donated to his fire company by West Hills Exchange Club.



News staff photo—Robert Adams
FIREMAN AIDS HEART ATTACK VICTIM
... Bill Holmes, of Station 14, applies resuscitator to Andrew Johnson Jr.

Race Relations Study Group Puts Stress on Non-Violence

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP)—A Southwide Negro-sponsored race relations institute opens tomorrow with emphasis on a spreading doctrine of "non-violence" in the fight against segregation.

Leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, which will mark its first anniversary Wednesday, have invited white as well as Negro speakers from many parts of the nation to the week-long conference.

The huge state coliseum at Montgomery, one of the few buildings large enough for an expected crowd of 10,000, is available only on a segregated basis for a religious mass meeting scheduled for Dec. 9 to climax the institute.

With few exceptions, Montgomery Negroes have refused to ride segregated city buses since last Dec. 5. They have agreed to end the mass protest as soon as the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation becomes effective.

WAITING PERIOD
The formal order nullifying city and state bus segregation laws could be sent to Montgomery from the Supreme Court while the institute is in progress, but it probably will come afterward. The waiting period customarily followed under the court's rules expires about Dec. 12.

Meanwhile, segregation laws

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Baptist and conference chairman, said the sponsoring churches "couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated bars," and rejected the coliseum terms. A Negro church probably will be used for the mass meeting, Abernathy said.

"All religious leaders in the state, regardless of color or creed," have been invited to the mass rally to hear Dr. J. H.

Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, a Negro religious group.

The institute will be sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a predominantly Negro organization formed at the outset of the bus boycott to support and direct the protest movement.

"NON-VIOLENT ACTION"

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, said the institute will be conducted on the theme of "The Principles of Non-Violent Action" and the problems of "Survival in the Face of Economic Pressure and Boycott."

The racial institute will open Monday night in the Holt Street Baptist Church.

Speakers will include religious and lay leaders of both races, including the white author, Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga.; the Rev. Homer A. Jack, white pastor of the Unitarian Church at Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, white field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in New York; the Rev. Gardner Taylor of New York; Dr. Preston Valien, head of the social science department at Fisk University;

Mahalia Jackson, famed Negro gospel singer from Chicago; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta; the Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master in Harlem, N.Y.

Human Rights Commission

Lists Reasons for Stand

James K. Riddick
New Orleans, La.
Tells why it Holds Segregation 'Anti-American'

Mon. 6-11-56

A statement giving reasons why it considers members of segregationist groups to be guilty of "anti-Americanism" was issued Sunday by the Commission on Human Rights of the Catholic Committee of the South.

The statement, released by the Rev. Joseph H. Fichter, S. J., founder and moderator of the commission, said it was being issued to explain its charges that "organized racism is 'anti-American, anti-Catholic, anti-Southern and irreligious.'"

"A spokesman for a white supremacy group has invited us to explain on what basis we make these charges," the commission statement said.

On May 27, Dr. Emmett L. Irwin, chairman of the Citizens Council of New Orleans, issued a statement denying that the council as charged by the commission in a previous statement was "anti-American, anti-Catholic, anti-Southern and irreligious."

Irwin Challenges Charges

Dr. Irwin also challenged a charge in the original commission statement that Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel was subjected to an insult when, at a citizens council rally in Pelican Stadium boos greeted his identification as a member of the board of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans.

In his statement last month, Dr. Irwin in conclusion asked the following questions:

"What is this commission of human rights of the Catholic Committee of the South? Do these organizations speak with the authority of the Church and for the churches? From what source is derived the right to speak for all members of the Church? Frequently these organizations have made pronouncements in the press, but no one seems to know who composes these groups. Are they secret authoritative bodies? It may be revealing to give the names of the persons composing the commis-

sion of human rights as well as the names of those composing the Catholic Committee of the South."

Commission Statement

The statement Sunday by the Commission on Human Rights, the latest in a series issued either by it or the local citizens' council in their controversy, follows:

"The Commission on Human Rights, of the Catholic Committee of the South, has charged repeatedly that organized racism is 'anti-American, anti-Catholic, anti-Southern and irreligious.' A spokesman for a white supremacy group has invited us to explain on what basis we make these charges. The Commission on Human Rights is made up of Americans who are Catholics and Southerners. We share with all other loyal Americans the belief that racial discrimination and compulsory segregation go against the highest ideals of democracy and religion.

"The un-American activities of the various white supremacy groups present the greatest threat to the greatest number of people. They are of most concern to most Americans regardless of the religion they profess. The anti-American basis of racial superiority is also the easiest of all the charges to prove against the white supremacy groups. The commission finds that the racist and segregationist group by whatever name they call themselves, are guilty of anti-Americanism for the following reasons:

"1. It is subversion of the American government to advocate armed insurrection, to suggest that the Southern states band together and fight again as they did in the War Between the States, to dare the federal government to send troops into the Southeast to enforce the desegregation rulings of the supreme court. These things have been advocated, suggested and dared, by spokesmen for the white supremacy groups.

"2. It is subversion of the American system of separation of Church and State, and of the American ideal of private enterprise and of private right, to promote legislation which would in-

terfere with the operation of private and church schools and institutions. This interference has been urged by the white supremacy groups in several states against schools, colleges, churches and other institutions which open their doors to members of both races.

"3. It is subversion of the American ideal of free, universal education to threaten the closing down of the public school system in order to avoid desegregation of the schools. This attack against education, one of the highest values of the American culture, has frequently been made by leaders of the various white supremacy groups.

"4. It is subversion of the American system of free enterprise to drive people out of business, prevent them from getting credit, threaten the safety of their customers and suppliers, simply because these people are on the side of racial desegregation. Members of white supremacy groups have widely promoted, sometimes successfully, this un-American interference with free enterprise and with the private economic rights of individuals.

"5. It is subversion of the American democracy and completely foreign to the American concept of human equality, to hold, preach and promote the doctrine of racial supremacy. Racism, the theory of the master race, is the Nazi philosophy which every loyal American abhors. It is this subversive doctrine of human relations which the white supremacy groups are attempting to revive in the Southeastern states.

"6. It is subversion of the American democracy to put into practice the foreign ideology of racism by insisting upon compulsory segregation of the races. This practice deliberately deprives individuals of the liberty and justice which is guaranteed to them in our country. One of the main purposes and practices of the white supremacy groups is this compulsory and undemocratic segregation of the races.

"7. It is subversion of the American system of equal opportunity for all to deprive large numbers of Negroes of the equal chance to participate in voting and holding office, in schooling and recreation, in housing and property ownership, in job-training and job-advancement, in jury duty and equal pro-

tection of the law. The white supremacy groups have proclaimed their intention of preventing the Negro from participating as an equal citizen in all of these activities of American life.

"8. It is subversion of the American spirit of fair play to use 'smear tactics' against the good name, reputation and loyalty of fellow citizens. This is one of the most insidious and most widely used techniques of the white supremacy groups in their psychopathic attempt to justify their own subversive activities in the eyes of the loyal American public.

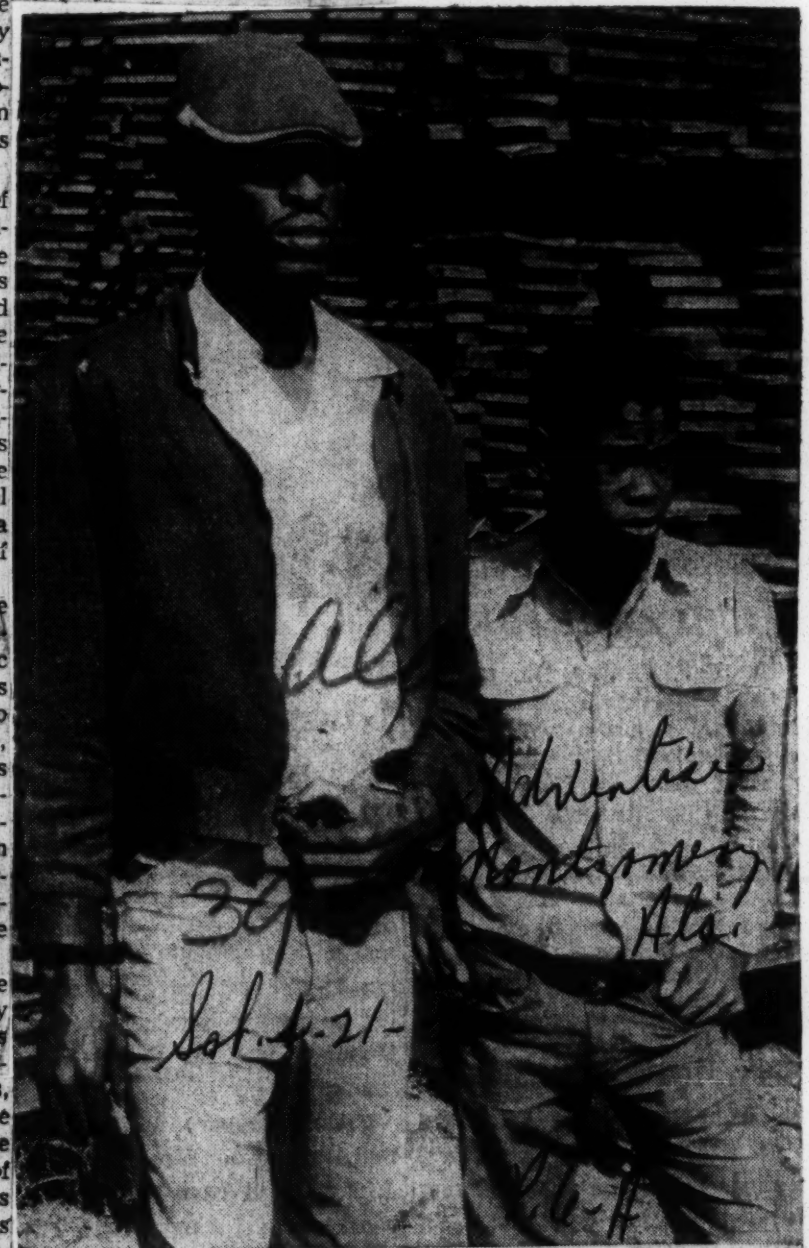
"9. It is subversion of one of the key institutions of the American political system to attack the United States Supreme Court as an institution. This goes beyond the intemperate criticism of the court's decision and the scurrilous attacks on the personal character of the supreme court justices. The white supremacy groups have allowed their displeasure with the court's ruling on racial desegregation to develop into a frenzied attack on the function of the supreme court itself.

"10. It is subversion of the American legal system to maintain that 'law is merely public opinion.' The notion that a law is not binding on those people who do not like the law, for example, that the desegregation ruling is not legal for those who are in favor of racial segregation, is destructive of one of the foundation stones of the American legal order. This notion has been advocated by the leaders of the white supremacy groups.

"Anyone who has attended the meetings of white supremacy groups, listened to their speeches and programs, or read the newspaper accounts of their activities, will recognize the clear evidence made in the above points. On the basis of this evidence, and out of the mouths of segregationists themselves, comes the obvious conclusion that the white supremacy groups are anti-American in both spirit and practice.

"The Commission on Human Rights does not believe that the majority of Southerners, white and colored, will fall easily into the trap of un-Americanism which the white supremacy groups are trying to set for us. We pray God that the respectable citizens of

our Southern communities will resist the encroachments of this foreign ideology of racism. We know that Americans of good will and of both races can work out harmoniously the many problems attendant upon race relations, and that this will be done in the American way of tolerance, justice and fair play."



MODEST HEROES

Eddie Lee Wright, 27 (left) and Arthur Franklin, 13, are credited with saving the life of Capt. Bert L. Baker after the crash of a jet trainer at Flack Lumber Co. here yesterday. Baker was thrown clear of the plane, but into the path of the flames. After the crash Wright and Franklin lapped him to safety. They were unable to save the pilot because of the blaze and explosion.—Photo by Owens

Human Relations Seminar To Be Held Here In May

One of the first human relations programs designed for leaders in the community's civic and business life will be presented at Clark Memorial Theater here May 4.

Titled, "Building Brotherhood in Our Community" the seminar will feature four nationally known educators presenting: "The Changing Nation," patterns of Group Life in the Community," "Prejudice: Common Denominator of Misunderstanding" and "Human Relations Functions of Management and Labor."

It is being sponsored by the Alabama Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Heading the group will be Dr. John J. O'Connor, professor of history and philosophy, Georgetown University, Washington D. C.

Also speaking will be Dr. David Stafford, chairman of the sociology department, Guilford College, N. C.; Dr. Virgil P. Long, professor of sociology for the University of Tennessee, and Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, professor of sociology of Greensboro College and Guilford College, N. C.

Dr. I. F. Simmons, superintendent of Jefferson County schools, will preside at the seminar.

Bessemer Negroes meet with chief for understanding

BESSEMER, Ala., Feb. 2.—Police Chief C. T. Mullen said that a meeting with 18 representatives of Negro organizations at Bessemer yesterday resulted in an "understanding" that he believed would be "beneficial to the community."

The meeting at City Hall was attended by Chief Mullen and representatives from the Bessemer Civic League, Colored Ministers League, Board of Leagues and Colored business men.

CHIEF MULLEN said that he held the meeting at the request of members of the organizations. "A purpose of the meeting was to arrive at a better understanding and to seek to keep down unfounded racial rumors," Chief Mullen said.

Story That Deserves To Be Told

There was, at least one bright spot in the dreadful picture of death and havoc painted by the tornado in the Birmingham area.

It was the diligence and devotion with which whites and Negroes worked shoulder to shoulder to succor victims of the storm. No thought was given as to the color of individual victims involved; whites helped to rescue Negroes and Negroes helped to rescue whites. Negroes drove cars carrying white sufferers to places of safety and assistance, and whites made their autos available to Negroes for the same service. No questions were asked and none were needed, because color was forgotten between friends and neighbors.

This serves to strengthen anew the conviction of The Times-Journal that no amount of agitation by outside meddlers can create permanent hostility between the races in the South. We have too much in common although our points of difference sometimes are grievous.

It is our hope that newspapers which have made capital of the troubles of the South will have the decency to tell this story to the nation as large and forcefully as they have told less-favorable stories.

Then there might be more general sympathy for the plea of the South that it be allowed to work out its problems in its own way, to the satisfaction of those directly involved.

Alert Negro Saves Crap-Duster's Life

HEADLAND, Ala., July 23.—(UP)—A quick-thinking Negro farmer saved the life of a crop-duster pilot near here Monday when he pulled the pilot from his wrecked and burning plane.

The aircraft, piloted by Johnny Culpepper, 40, of Napier Field, near Dothan, crashed Monday morning. Negro L. C. Jones ran to the scene and found the plane on fire with Mr. Culpepper still strapped in. He said he saw the pilot's knife lying near the wreck and used it to cut the safety belt and pull Mr. Culpepper free.

The pilot is in a Dothan hospital with a broken leg, several deep cuts and possible head and back injuries.

Negro pulls pilot from fiery plane

HEADLAND, Ala., July 24.—A pilot of a cotton-duster airplane owes his life to a Negro farmer who pulled him from the burning plane when it crashed.

The pilot, Johnny Culpepper, about 40, of the Napier Field

community, had the accident yesterday. He was described today as being in serious condition at a Dothan hospital.

When the plane crashed, L. C. Jones, a Negro farmer, ran to the scene and found the plane on fire. The pilot was still strapped in it.

Jones used Culpepper's knife, which had fallen to the ground, to cut the safety belt. Then he pulled the pilot free.

Culpepper suffered a broken leg, deep cuts and possible head and back injuries.

White Alabama Farmer Saved By College Students

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., -- (ANP)—

A 25-year-old carpenter, who received a terrific electric shock while using an electric power saw at Oakwood college last week, credits several Oakwood students with "possibly saving my life."

James Dollar, 25, of 1013 Pulaski Pike, said he was sawing while standing on wet ground. "Then it hit me," he said.

"I tried to put the saw down, but couldn't get it loose from my hand and," Dollar recalled, "I remember seeing some boys running toward me, and the next thing I remember is waking up in Huntsville Hospital about an hour later."

Fireman A. M. Johnston, who was called to the scene to revive Dollar, said the Oakwood students had knocked the saw out of the carpenter's hand, and were giving him artificial respiration when he arrived at Oakwood.

Students credited with aiding Dollar are Ted Jones, senior, from Topeka, Kans.; Oscar Daniels, freshman, from Pittsburgh, Penn.; and Robert Williams, junior, from Louisville, Ky.

Dr. F. W. Hale, speech and English professor at Oakwood, explained that the students are members of the Coyledge Medical Cadet Corps, and had been trained to give first aid in emergencies.

Johnson said the students were giving artificial respiration expertly, and Dollar breathing again when he took over to get the victim in shape to be moved to the hospital.

Dollar has started back to work after spending one night in the hospital. When asked if he has used the same power saw any more, the carpenter said, "Sure, the saw was checked and found to be all right. I guess the wet ground was what caused me to get knocked out."

Tuscaloosa Council Adopts New Course

The Tuscaloosa Council on Human Relations has performed a needed public service in acting as a community conscience and in calling upon top elements of leadership here to stand for maintenance of law and order.

The council is the first and only group to face up publicly to the possibility that difficulties may develop again at the University in the fall and to urge the handling of whatever problems may arise without resort to violence and outside the law activity.

The council is made up of about 50 members, both white and Negro. As an organization, it does not have the power and influence that some other local groups possess. But it has called attention to a vacuum of responsible leadership in dealing with community reaction to possible racial discord in the fall. In doing so, it has discharged a responsibility and at the same time itly burned near here Tuesday when his clothes caught fire, causing him to leap from a speeding automobile.

We may not have Negro applicants at the University in the fall. But if we do not at that time, we are certain to have some apply later. If they are qualified, they must be admitted or the court's order must be disobeyed, as matters now stand.

Farmer Saves Pilot From Every Plans

HEADLAND, Ala. — (ANP) — Johnny Culpepper, 40, pilot of an airplane, has a Negro farmer to thank for his life today.

Culpepper was described last week as being in serious condition after the plane he was flying crashed in a field and exploded into flames.

L. C. Jones, a farmer, ran to the scene and found the pilot strapped in the cockpit of the burning craft. Using Culpepper's knife, which had fallen to the ground, Jones cut the safety belt and pulled the man free.

Culpepper suffered a broken leg, deep cuts, and possible head and back injuries.

New Negro group sets course tonight

A newly organized Negro group, the Alabama Christian

Movement for Human Rights, will meet tonight to chart its future course, one of its founders said today.

"We hope to spell out some of the main issues and aims," the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Baptist minister, said.

The movement was organized at a mass meeting of about 1000 Negroes last Tuesday night. At that time, speakers said the program was set in motion to help the Negro to "march to complete freedom."

Tonight's meeting will be held at 7 p.m. at the New Pilgrim Church at Sixth-av. s.

NEGRO BADLY BURNS Clothes Catch Fire After Truck Overturns

TALLADEGA, Ala., Nov. 27.—(UP)—A Negro man was severely burned near here Tuesday when his clothes caught fire, causing him to leap from a speeding automobile.

Artie Handley, 25, of Ashland, was drive into a hospital by Ben Waites, a white man, after Handley's cattle truck had overturned. Mr. Waites said when the Negro tried to light a cigaret his clothing burst into flames, causing him to jump from the cab.

Mr. Waites' told officers he chased the Negro and finally got close enough to tackle him. He said five passing motorists refused to stop and "help me put the flaming clothes out."

Finally, Mr. Waites said, an unidentified truck driver stopped and helped him smother the flames. The Negro was hospitalized in critical condition. It was believed his clothing had been wet by gasoline when his truck overturned.

White, Negro Alabama Youth Attend Significant Talladega Interracial Meet

Adventist *June 5-8-56*
Montgomery, Ala.
TALLADEGA, Ala., May 6—The first Alabama Student Ecumenical Conference, held at Talladega College April 27-28, was a significant interracial meeting in this period of critical tension. *P. 2-8*

Sixty visiting delegates represented nine schools: University of Alabama, Auburn Polytechnic Institute, Jacksonville State College, Birmingham Southern, and Southern Union; Stillman College, Alabama State College, Tuskegee Institute, and Miles College. Together with other guests and Talladega College participants they created a notable and inspiring conference of approximately 100 students.

THREE ADDRESSES

The conference theme, "Evolution and Reconciliation in Alabama," emerged in three platform addresses by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Episcopalian minister from Greenville, Ala.; the Rev. Dan Whitsett, Methodist minister of Sylcauga, and Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College and noted congregational minister.

These liberal and fearless men, convinced of the need for full brotherhood in the South, talked of its achievement through Christian roles: face to face contact in friendship and understanding; preservation and use of the best "bricks" in the old to build the new social structure; full and speedy recognition of that gift from God, the innate dignity and worth of every individual.

CHRISTIAN MOTIVATION

In addition to the platform talks, a five-member panel discussed the problem of transforming race prejudice into Christian motivation. Among points presented were need for (1) growth beyond pre-judging (prejudice) into maturity of knowledge and responsibility, and (2) empathy which awakens one to the long pattern of hurting experience imposed by prejudice. Panel talks stimulated a vigorous discussion.

Panel members were Dr. John Bross, Talladega College; Dr. Marian Pearsall, Stillman College; Dr. Margaret Qusyle, University of Alabama; the Rev. Robert Hughes, director of Alabama Council of

Human Relations, Montgomery, and Dr. R. D. Crockett, Alabama State College.

DISCUSSION GROUPS

Discussion groups arranged within the conference schedule enabled all participants to exchange ideas on all aspects of our changing society and to search for ways to promote peaceful change. Student views contributed strongly to the positive and heartening spirit of the informal talks and the entire conference. The atmosphere of the two-day meeting was not so much a "courage in spite of consequences," rather, it indicated a courage to promote happy consequences.

An earnest interest maintained by the conference body carried into the communion service conducted by the Rev. Aubrey Shell of API, which completed the two-day meeting.

MANY COMMENTS

Reflections of the inspiration of the conference were caught in many comments. They can be illustrated by remarks from two out of state visitors: "After traveling through 10 Southern states I found here an island of sanity," "How hopeful to come into Alabama and see a white student and a Negro student holding a song book together."

The Alabama Ecumenical Conference and its theme grew out of the Student Ecumenical Conference on the Christian World Mission, held last December in Athens, Ohio, and attended by students from 80 nations.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER

The commencement speaker at Talladega College June 4 will be Jefferson G. Ish Jr., member of the Illinois Public Aid Commission and vice chairman of board of directors of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago.

A son of educators in the public school system of Little Rock, Ark., Ish received degrees from Talladega College in 1907 and Yale, 1909. He was president of state agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College in Pine Bluff, Ark., 1915-21.

Since 1921, Ish has held offices in insurance companies in Little

Rock (1921-31) and in Chicago. In 1952-53 he was 27th president of the National Negro Insurance Assn. He is president of Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Assn.

He is a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago, the Republican Party, and Alpha Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Phi fraternities.

ALABAMA



TALLADEGA VISITORS

39 ala
Two Montgomery ministers chat with a Talladega College student between sessions of the April 26-27 Ecumenical Conference held on the Alabama College campus. Reading from left, they are the Rev. Robert Graetz, Lutheran minister active in the Montgomery bus boycott; Knighton Stanley, son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Stanley, Greensboro, N.C., and freshman at Talladega College, active in religious work and the Rev. Robert Hughes, director of the Alabama Council of Human Relations.

Alabama Students Study Racial Techniques

TALLADEGA, Ala.-- The first Alabama Student Ecumenical Conference, held at Talladega College April 27-28, was a significant interracial meeting in this period of critical tension.

Sixty visiting delegates represented nine schools: University of Alabama, Auburn Polytechnic Institute, Jacksonville State College, Birmingham Southern, and Southern Union; Stillman College, Alabama State, Tuskegee Institute, and Miles College. Together with other guests and Talladega College participants they created a notable and inspiring Conference of approximately 100 students.

The Conference theme "Revolution and Reconciliation in Alabama," emerged in three platform addresses by the Rev. Mr. Greer, Episcopalian minister from Greenville, Ala.; the Rev. Mr. Dan Whitsett, Methodist minister of Sylacauga, Alabama; and Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College and noted Congregational minister.

"These liberal and fearless men, convinced of the need for full brotherhood in the South, talked of its achievement through Christian roles; face to face contact in friendship and understanding; preservation and use of the best 'bricks' in the old to build the new social structure; full and speedy recognition of that gift from God, the innate dignity and worth of every individual."

In addition to the platform talks, a five member panel discussed the problem of transforming race prejudice into Christian motivation.

Among points presented were need for (1) growth beyond prejudging (prejudice) into maturity of knowledge and responsibility, and (2) empathy which awakens one to the long pattern of hurting experience imposed by prejudice. Panel talks stimulated a vigorous discussion.

Panel members were Dr. John Bross, Talladega College; Dr. Marian Pearsall, Stillman College; Dr. Margaret Quayle, University of Alabama; Rev. Mr. Robert Hughes, director of Alabama Council of Human Relations, Montgomery; and Dr. R. D. Crockett, Alabama State College.

Discussion groups arranged within the Conference schedule enabled all participants to exchange ideas on all aspects of our changing society and to search for ways to promote peaceful change. Student views contributed strongly to

the positive and heartening spirit of the informal talks and the entire Conference. The atmosphere of the two-day meeting was not so much a "courage in spite of consequences"; rather, it indicated a courage to promote happy consequences.

An earnest interest maintained by the Conference body carried into the Communion service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Aubrey Shell of A. P. I., which completed the two-day meeting.

Reflections of the inspiration of the Conference were caught in many comments. They can be illustrated by remarks from two out-of-state visitors: "After traveling through ten Southern states I found here an island of sanity." "How hopeful to come into Alabama and see a white student and a Negro student holding a song book together."

The Alabama Ecumenical Conference and its theme grew out of the Student Ecumenical Conference on the Christian World Mission, held last December in Athens, Ohio and attended by students from 20 nations.

Workman Saved By Student Aid

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (ANP)—

A 25-year-old carpenter, who received a terrific electric shock while using an electric power saw at Oakwood college last week, credits several Oakwood students with "possibly saving my life."

James Dollar, 23, of 1013 Pulaske Pike, said he was sawing while standing on wet ground. "Then it hit me," he said.

"I tried to put the saw down, but couldn't get it loose from my hand," Dollar recalled. "I remember seeing some boys running toward me, and the next thing I remember is waking up in Huntsville hospital about an hour later."

Fireman A. M. Johnston, who was called to the scene to revive Dollar, said the Oakwood students had knocked the saw out of the carpenter's hand and were giving him artificial respiration when he arrived at Oakwood.

Students credited with aiding Dollar are Ted Jones, senior, from

At Montgomery reunion— New York, Texas Negroes attending

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—(AP)—Negroes from as far as Texas to the west and New York to the east attended a seminar on "Nonviolence and the Social Gospel" here today as part of a Negro-sponsored race relations institute.

Rev. Ralph Abernathy, institute chairman, said the audience of 350 to 400 persons at this morning's session was predominantly Negro but that white persons also participated.

Abernathy said visitors were registered from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, New York and Washington as well as from "throughout Alabama."

A WHITE minister from New York City, the Rev. Glenn Smiley, was one of the discussion leaders. Another was Dr. W. H. Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in Atlanta.

The institute sermon was delivered by Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

meeting will be Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, a Negro group.

The musical program featured Mahalia Jackson of Chicago, Negro gospel singer who appeared at the Democratic convention last August. During the day two seminars were held on "nonviolence and the social gospel."

A REGULAR feature since the institute began Monday night, a luncheon, was omitted yesterday for a "day of fasting and prayer." The day, which opened the second year of the boycott that began Dec. 5 1955, began with the sound of church bells at 6 a.m. and prayer services from 6 to 7 a.m.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the institute, said he could not determine how many Negroes observed the day of fasting.

Negroes are making 'enemies'—Engelhardt

CLANTON, Ala., Dec. 7.—(AP)—Hilton County Citizens' Council rally of about 400 persons last night was urged to "think white, act white, buy and sell white."

State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County told the group that "Negroes are making more enemies among white people now than at any time since Reconstruction Days." The executive secretary of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens' Councils particularly cited anti-segregation activities of Negroes in Montgomery, Ala.

Engelhardt said the Montgomery Citizens' Council should receive credit for the lack of violence during the year-old bus boycott by Montgomery Negroes.

Topeka, Kans.; Oscar Daniels, freshman, from Pittsburgh, Pa., and Robert Williams, junior from Louisville, Ky.

The statewide meeting to spread the doctrine of passive resistance to segregation, developed during Montgomery's year-old Negro bus boycott, was one of the major events on a week-long program.

The climax and close will come Sunday afternoon. Last night at a forum session Negroes were urged to turn out en masse for an open air religious meeting Sunday to which white and Negro lay and religious figures have been invited.

REV. H. H. JACKSON told an overflow church crowd at a musical program that "we will have 15,000 Negroes and white people at the meeting," which he said would be unsegregated.

Institute sponsors sought to hold it in the State Coliseum here but were told it would have to be segregated there. This was rejected by the sponsors as inappropriate for a religious meeting.

Main speaker at the Sunday

Negroes Open Race Relations Session Today

Bus Boycott Leaders
To Place Emphasis
On Non-Violence

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Southwide Negro-sponsored race relations institute opens here tomorrow with heavy emphasis on a spreading doctrine of "non-violence" in the fight against segregation.

Leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, which will mark its first anniversary Wednesday, have invited white as well as Negro speakers from many parts of the nation to the week-long conference.

Meanwhile, the segregation laws against which the Negroes are fighting have created an immediate problem for sponsors of the racial conference.

The huge State Coliseum at Montgomery is available only on a segregated basis for a religious mass meeting scheduled for Dec. 9 to climax the institute.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Baptist minister and conference chairman, said the sponsoring churches "couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated banners," and rejected the coliseum terms. A Negro church probably will be used for the mass meeting, Abernathy said.

"All religious leaders in the state, regardless of color or creed," have been invited to the mass rally to hear Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, a Negro religious group.

The institute will be sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a predominantly Negro organization formed at the outset of the bus boycott to support and direct the protest movement.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, said the institute will be conducted on the theme of "the principles of non-violent action" and the problems of "survival in the face of economic pressure and boycott."

As a leader in the bus protest, King helped direct the first mass use of economic force in the South following the Supreme Court's school integration decree

in 1954. The racial institute will open Monday night in the Holt Street Baptist Church where the bus boycott started at a mass meeting the night of last Dec. 5. King will be the first speaker.

Speakers will include religious and lay leaders of both races, including the white author, Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga.; the Rev. Homer A. Jack, white pastor of the Unitarian Church at Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, white field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in New York.

The Rev. Gardner Taylor of New York; Dr. Preston Wallen, head of the Social Science Department at Fisk University; Mahalia Jackson, famed Negro gospel singer from Chicago; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta; the Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master in Harlem.

Part of the time next week will be devoted to workshop discussions of Negro registration, voting, transportation and education.

Drivers who used their cars in a motor pool to provide transportation during the long bus boycott will be honored at a banquet Saturday night.

Rev. King tells of five ways to speed up desegregation

Office - American Baltimore

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)

The Rev. Martin L. King, this city's staunch leader of the successful year-old bus boycott against segregation, last week told a packed church crowd here five ways of speeding up integration.

Speaking at the opening of an institute on passive resistance to Montgomery's racial segregation, the young minister and leader said colored people can speed up the "inevitable end" of segregation by:

1. "WE MUST CONTINUE to gain the ballot — one of the basic keys to the solution of our problem." He said both the Democratic and Republican parties have "betrayed" hopes of colored voters.

2. "We must continue to struggle through legislation."

3. "We must donate large sums of money to the cause of freedom."

4. "Colored people must develop intelligent, courageous

and dedicated leadership... one of the pressing needs of the hour."

5. "And, we must have the moral courage to stand up and protest injustice wherever we find it."

THE REV. MR. KING declared that "colored people should meet every act of violence toward an individual colored person with the fact that there are thousands of others who will present themselves in his place as potential victims."

"This dynamic unity, this amazing self-respect, this willingness to suffer and this refusal to hit back will soon cause the oppressor to become ashamed of his own methods," he stated.

The brilliant minister said the Montgomery example had taught the colored man to stick together to achieve their goals. He added: "We have found a

new and powerful weapon in non-violent resistance."

THE REV. MR. KING said that for the success of the boycott the white people of the city must also be commended. Because of the discipline and moral sensitivity in the white community which curbed violence in Montgomery.

The 27-year-old leader said "nobody has been able to convince me that the vast majority of white people in this community, or in the whole state of Alabama, are willing to use violence to maintain segregation."

"It is only the fringe element, the hoodlum element which would resort to the use of violence," he explained.

He said: "Segregation in America is still a fact. We confront it in the South in its glaring and conspicuous forms. We confront it in the North in its hidden and subtle forms."

Jewish Women Told—

Understanding Called Racial Problem Key

Understanding the new position of the Negro in the South is the first thing we need to do about our racial problem.

That was the message presented by Philip Hammer, of Atlanta, to the Birmingham section of the National Jewish Women's Clubs.

"The Negro is in the process of a very tough transition," Hammer said, from a "second-class citizenship" to newly-granted rights and privileges.

"The stereotyped picture of 'just colored folks' of 20 years ago still fits many cases, it is true," he said, "but it is our job to help eliminate that stereotype."

Hammer, president of the economic research firm of Hammer and Co. Inc., directed a study of the Negro public school system in the South several years ago under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation.

The study was made "before the recent Supreme Court decisions," he said, "but has stood up fairly well through recent years."

Hammer said any discussion of the race issue must be based on "what is happening underneath." Our problem must be considered in the light of "the vast revolution" of the South in the past 20 years, he said.

"We were little more than an economic colony then," he said, "dependent on agriculture, with no capital, no real skills, and being exploited by other sections."

"We naturally thought in colonial terms 20 years ago," he said.

"But with new people and new industry, the South has been transformed from a colony to a mature economy," Hammer said. "The new economy is largely mechanized and industrialized," he said.

"We must look at our present problem in the light of the people today, not the ones of 20 years ago," he said. Three main problems must be faced, according to Hammer. They are:

1. The population push into the

cities has put the Negro largely in slum areas.

2. The Negro is in new jobs and a different relation with the white population. He cited the vicious circle of "No need to train them for a job they couldn't get; they can't get the job because they aren't trained."

3. There is a "tremendous need" for expansion of all physical facilities for both Negro and whites.

Hammer was introduced by program Chairman Mrs. Robert Loeb. Mrs. William Goldstein presided at the luncheon meeting at Temple Emanu-El.

ALABAMA CLERGY AVOID BIAS TALKS

Tuscaloosa Churches Hear Hints on Race Relations

Sunday, but Little Else

Mon. 2-13-56

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 12

—This was Race Relations Sunday at many of the churches throughout the country—but not in Tuscaloosa.

In the city that has provided a good example of the bad race relations in the last week much was hinted at, but little said on the subject.

One Protestant Episcopal minister, the Rev. John R. Canedy of the First Christian Church, had announced in advance—against the advice of his colleagues—that he would speak on "Brotherhood or Bedlam."

Although others in the city's Ministerial Association, which he heads, had warned him he would be talking into empty pews he found his church filled to capacity.

Mr. Canedy made only passing reference, however, to the specifics of the violence that swept the University of Alabama and drove out its first Negro student, 26-year-old Autherine J. Lucy. The burden of his sermon was to underscore the Christian prin-

ciple of the brotherhood of all men.

Others Also Indirect

Other white Protestant ministers were just as indirect, choosing to speak on Biblical texts that referred to love, charity and brotherhood. They left specific applications to the local situation up to their listeners.

"If we hadn't had trouble we would have made a big to-do about this being Race Relations Sunday," one of them said, "but this was the wrong time for us—too much has been said already."

He was the Rev. W. G. Echols, president of the university's Ministerial Association and minister at its Wesley Foundation. At the foundation's morning service a missionary recently returned from Korea spoke on race relations abroad—without local applications.

Race Relations Sunday was observed at Presbyterian services at the city's Negro Stillman College. However, the minister, the Rev. D. H. Williams, said because of the local situation "we didn't do it up as elaborately as in the past."

Abilities and Opportunities

He spoke on the importance of utilizing one's abilities and opportunities, avoiding the local situation "although my own people expected me to say something." He did so, he said, because of the presence in the audience of a few whites who live near by and who sometimes attend his services.

Such intermingling of the races is very rare in Tuscaloosa, but does exist on a limited scale and continued this Sunday, despite the week's events.

One Negro woman sat unnoticed at the rear of the white St. John's Roman Catholic Church, where no mention was made of local matters. But an appeal was made for a collection to aid mission work among the Negroes.

A few white persons also attended, as usual, the Negro Roman Catholic Church St. Mary Magdalene. There the white priest, the Rev. Henry J. Haley, called on his congregation to pray for better times and to do nothing, even inadvertently, to stir trouble.

At the Roman Catholic Church chapel on the University campus the priest, the Rev. Michael Mulvoy, told the students, "I'll mention this now and I won't again. This is the start of a new term. Let others take care of other things and let us get down to study."

ALABAMA

At Montgomery

Curb Of NAACP Urged At Inter-Racial Session

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12 (AP)—About 300 members of the Inter-Racial Council on Human Relations, composed of almost an equal number of Negroes and whites, discussed segregation problems yesterday with few discordant notes.

The speakers, President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute (Negro), Rabbi Charles Mantinband of Hattiesburg, Miss., and Episcopal Minister Oscar Randolph of Greensboro, Ala., discussed different aspects of "resolving community conflicts," namely the problems arising out of integration at all levels.

One of the few discordant notes came when the Rev. Randolph asked Mantinband if he didn't believe the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was the "greatest detriment" to the progress of peaceful integration.

Half-angry huzzurs from the Negro council members greeted Randolph's statement that, "if something were done to curb the NAACP, this thing could come about more slowly."

A loud round of applause greeted the rabbi's reply that "... the NAACP, more than any other group, has made possible the Supreme Court decision." Mantinband said "... the Southern Regional Council still stands four-square against the sin of segregation and the indignity of all human beings."

The Tuskegee president, asked to comment on the University of Alabama riots that followed the court-forced admittance of Negro Autherine Lucy, declined specific comment and said college leaders generally should "try to avoid such crises."

The council adopted a 1956 budget of \$18,375. The council president, The Rev. Duncan Hunter of Alexander City, said \$13,000 of it would come from the Fund of the Republic, one of the foundations attacked by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), as "left-wing."

Coordinating Council voids bi-racial group

Steps were being taken Saturday to set up a new committee of white and Negro citizens after the Jefferson County Coordinating Council dissolved the Inter-Racial Committee Friday afternoon.

Charles F. Zukoski Jr., chairman of the Coordinating Council, read the disbanding resolution from its board of directors at an Inter-Racial Committee meeting.

The resolution said the inter-racial group was being dissolved due to "many erroneous and misleading reports about the origin and work" of the committee.

The Inter-Racial Committee immediately appointed a group from its own ranks to urge public authorities to name a new committee consisting of both races.

PRIOR TO ITS disbandment, the Inter-Racial group dealt with problems of health, recreation and welfare of the two races. It also functioned to promote better relations between the two peoples.

The resolution dissolving the Inter-Racial Committee said that anything detrimental to the best interest of the Community Chest and Red Cross must be viewed with "grave concern."

It declared that the "erroneous and misleading reports" have been used to harm the Community Chest and Red Cross.

Public donations to welfare funds supports the Inter-Racial Committee, Zukoski explained.

He declined comment on the source of the "erroneous and misleading" reports, but the Inter-Racial group lately has been under fire of North Alabama Citizens Council.

THE 50-MEMBER Inter-Racial

body, composed of 25 whites and 25 Negroes, was set up by the Coordinating Council in 1951.

Members were selected by a nominating committee and elected by the council's board of directors.

The Coordinating Council's resolution dissolving the Inter-Racial Committee suggested that the City Commission and County Commission take up sponsorship of the group.

Inter-Racial Committee members present at the meeting yesterday afternoon at the Episcopal Church of the Advent voted to accept the disbanding resolution.

A REPORTER covering the meeting was told he could stay as a private citizen, but could not remain as a representative of the press. The reporter did not attend the closed session.

After the meeting, members of the inter-racial group said they had rather not comment on their reaction to the dissolving resolution.

THE TEXT of the resolution states:

"Whereas, it has come to the attention of the board of directors of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council that many erroneous and misleading reports about the origin and work of the Inter-Racial Committee of the Council have been circulated throughout the community; and

"Whereas, under present conditions, when the feelings of many people are deeply involved and their judgments and actions are government by their emotions rather than by an examination of the facts, it seems impossible to present the purposes and accomplishments of the Inter-Racial Committee for objective and fair-minded consideration; and

"Whereas, it has further come to the attention of the board that these erroneous and misleading reports concerning the Inter-Racial Committee have been used to do harm to the Jefferson County Community Chest and to the local chapter of the American Red Cross; and

"Whereas, it is the basic purpose of the Coordinating Council and of the Inter-Racial Committee to improve conditions in Jefferson County and anything that is detrimental to the best interests of the Community Chest and the Red Cross and of the charitable agencies and activities supported by them must necessarily be viewed with grave concern; and

"Whereas, the board believes

that despite differences of opinion of some points, men and women of good will in this community, where white or Negro, can solve their problems on the basis of mutual consideration and good neighborliness; and

"Whereas, the present tension between the races in Jefferson County and throughout the State of Alabama makes more necessary than ever before the existence of some effective means for the moderate leaders among whites and Negroes to discuss their mutual problems, but such means should be found in some form of organization which will not involve the expenditure of any funds contributed by the people for purely charitable purposes to the Community Chest and Red Cross; and

"Whereas, the field of work of such new organization transcends the limited purposes for which the Inter-Racial Committee was brought into being;

"NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the board of directors of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council as follows:

"1. That steps be taken immediately by the officers and executive committee of the council to dissolve and bring to an end the work and existence of the Inter-Racial Committee, and the expenditure of any funds of the Community Chest or Red Cross for the support of that committee.

Need Urgent For Inter-Racial Group Efforts In Birmingham

Moderate men of good will, white and colored, can work together effectively toward solving now pressing problems in racial relations in Birmingham. There is urgent need for such inter-racial group efforts. With the dissolution of the Inter-Racial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council, there is, so far as we know, no organized endeavor of this kind now under way.

Extremists cannot solve these problems. They, of course, are not disposed toward cooperative efforts to solve differences by mutual discussion. Sheer defiance of the Supreme Court's school decision against compulsory segregation will not solve the acute problems in that connection. Pressing efforts to force swift school integration against intense, widespread community opposition will not solve these problems. Racial relations in general are bound to suffer from extremist activities.

But there are helpful things that can be done, by cooperative inter-racial efforts, compatible both with the court's decision and prevalent community sentiment against school integration. Such things can contribute to constructive action in the school situation and in racial relations generally. That kind of action, however, calls for effective communication between the races and systematic endeavor in behalf of greater understanding and constructive, cooperative action.

There is pressing need, then, for the establishment, as the Coordinating Council board urges, of a committee "independently constituted and consisting of representative white and Negro citizens, which shall have as its objective the discussion of problems of health, recreation and welfare and the promotion of sound relations between the two races." Members of the disbanded Inter-Racial Committee named a group from its ranks to seek creation by public authorities of a new committee. Such a body would in no way be dependent on Chest funds.

It is very unfortunate that conditions arose leading the Coordinating Council board to decide that its Inter-Racial Committee should be dissolved. The board's resolution said that "erroneous and misleading reports" concerning the committee "have been used to do harm to the Jefferson County Community Chest and to the local chapter of the American Red Cross." The Coordinating Council is a Chest agency. Of course, the interests of

the Chest and the Red Cross to which the public contributes must be carefully safeguarded. But it is extremely regrettable that "erroneous and misleading" reports should be a factor entering into the decision to end the Inter-Racial Committee's work. This work has, in this paper's view, been good work seriously pursued along moderate, constructive lines. Those who have joined in this endeavor are due the appreciation of the community.

It is unthinkable that it should be concluded by our people that there now can be no constructive inter-racial efforts toward greater understanding, toward the fostering of good will, toward finding ways of helpful action in the serious racial situation we all now confront.

Things that would be helpful are those that would recognize and be compatible with the realities we face, particularly the court's decision and strong community sentiment favoring segregation. By voluntary action in line with these realities ways of progress can, we believe, be found. Inter-racial cooperation could do much to develop such steps. Surely men of good will and reason and respect for the law should strive to the utmost to that end. The field must not be left to the extremists.

IN FRIDAY CRASH

Plans Being Made To Honor

2 Negroes Who Rescued Pilot

The City Commission yesterday said plans are being made to honor two Negroes who risked their lives to save an injured Air Force flier following the crash of a jet trainer here Friday.

The pair, Eddie Lee Wright, 27, and Arthur Franklin, 13, braved the blazing inferno of the crashed plane and burning lumber yard to drag to safety Capt. Bert L. Baker of Craig AFB before the crashed craft exploded.

Mayor W. A. Gayle said a special citation is being planned for the pair and in addition, gifts will be presented to them in appreciation for their heroism.

Wright, a Korean War veteran, lives near the lumber yard where the crash occurred. He said he rushed to the scene immediately after the crash and met Franklin who also lives nearby. They saw the still form of Capt. Baker lying in the debris in the path of the flames and throwing caution to the wind, rushed in and pulled him to safety.

After Baker had regained his senses, he urged the pair to save the pilot, 1st Lt. Anthony J. Romeo, 26, also of Craig AFB.

Wright said the flames had spread to more of the stacked lumber and the plane had exploded making it impossible to find, much less, save the other officer.

Mayor Gayle said in addition to the local tribute being planned for the two, they will be nominated for the coveted "Carnegie Award" for heroism, a national citation.

Complete plans for the ceremony and tribute to honor Wright and Franklin locally have not yet been completed, he said. Additional plans will be announced within the next few days.

Into The Lion's Mouth

In Race Relations

ED NOTE:

(The Rev Robert S. Graetz is the white pastor of a Negro congregation of the American Lutheran Church in Montgomery, Ala. who has taken a leading role in a Negro boycott of the city's bus system because of what he describes as "the abusive treatment and unfair seating policy of the bus company." In this article, Mr Graetz relates his experiences and calls upon Lutherans for "a living demonstration that Christian love can bridge the chasm that separates race from race and man from fellow man.")

Have you ever watched the lion-tamer at a circus? He holds his spectators spell-bound as he puts his wild beasts through their paces. Cartoonists love to portray the lion-tamer at work, especially in that remarkable feat of putting his head into the mouth of a lion.

I am a white pastor of an almost all - negro Lutheran church (Trinity, ALC) in the deep South city of Montgomery, Alabama. During the last several months I have taken an active role in a protest movement of the Negroes of Montgomery against the abusive treatment and unfair seating policy of the local bus company. (Not, however, against the institution of segregation, as many hasty observers have concluded.)

As one of the few whites who have dared to take a public stand in favor of the Negroes, I have been singled out for abusive treatment by many of the white people, and for praise by others. Were it not for the protecting hand of God, the lives of my wife, my children and myself would likely be in grave danger. Truly we feel a kinship with the man at the circus. Our heads are in the lion's mouth.

We are not the only ones so situated. There are many others who have made, and are still making, much bolder confessions while in "enemy" territory. Some of them, especially ministers, have been driven out. A few have paid the supreme price of their lives. Others have been forced to back down, for reasons

good or bad. But we know that more Christian men will rise up to take their places and to continue the struggle. To those who are now looking into the mouth of the lion and to those who some day will be, these five simple rules are directed.

(1) Don't approach the lion too quickly. There are several reasons for this. Lions startle easily. And they react violently to the too rapid approach of a stranger. We found this out the hard way. It was only last June that we arrived in Montgomery, to move into the newly built parsonage of Trinity Lutheran church. We came with the idea of serving a missions congregation and bringing the gospel to souls within our reach. Scarcely five months had gone by, however, before the bus-protest began. Immediately we were faced with the challenge to show concern for the physical welfare of our people as well as their spiritual welfare. My answer was simple, as I expressed it to one of our church officials: "I cannot minister to souls alone. My people also have bodies. 'Pie in the sky by and by' may be a fine thing to look forward to. But my people deserve the opportunity to live a decent life in this world, too."

The the lion I was too much a stranger. Though I was born and reared in West Virginia, now I became a "Northern agitator" or a "Yankee carpet-bagger." But even lions can be short-sighted. A Negro minister who has lived in Montgomery for several years spent the first part of his life just across the county line, about thirty miles away. He says that every time trouble breaks out, he is branded as an outside agitator.

(2) Treat the lion gently and lovingly. This is the most difficult approach for the lion to resist. For then he has no reason to be afraid of what you are about to do. John said, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." The Negroes of Montgomery have been conducting a real "love" campaign. Week after week their ministers proclaim, "We must love our enemies. Don't ever let them bring you down so low that you will hate them. We don't hate anyone. We don't want to harm anyone. We only want a settle-

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By- REV. ROBERT S. GRAETZ

ment of our just grievances. We want what is rightfully ours."

And the white leaders of Montgomery are at a loss. They do not know how to meet such a campaign. If we were to take up arms, they could defeat us in battle. If we were to engage in full-scale economic warfare, they could starve us into submission. But they know not how to respond to the regular prayers that we send up in their behalf. The city editor of the Montgomery Advertiser told me, "They can't figure you out, Bob, because you're a Christian."

(3) Remember that the lion will be more surprised than you are. It will be quite a shock to him to find suddenly that there is a head where his dinner ought to be. So much so that he is not likely to bite immediately. He will be too flabbergasted. Much of the same reaction has been noticed in Montgomery. People scratch their heads and wonder what this "nigger-lovin' white preacher" is up to. They suspect and have said so privately that I may be a Communist worker, or an organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or even that the church sent me to Montgomery to stir up racial tension.

When the sheriff picked me up last December for hauling maids to work, and detained me in his office for questioning, he first made a phone call. His part of the conversation sounded something like this: "Hello, this is . . . I've got a man in here who was hauling niggers . . . yes, but this is a white man . . ."

(4) Remember also that the lion does not like to be disturbed. A lion is a creature of habits. Not his own habits, but his grandfather's and great-grandfather's. The way he lives is the only way of life. And this in itself is not necessarily wrong. A lion, or any other creature has the right to live his personal life as he sees fit, so long as he does not interfere with the right of others to do the same. But the lion is not content to stop with the ordering of his own personal life. It is most distressing to him if another lion does not agree with him and wants to live his life differently.

Furthermore, he is equally distressed when it is apparent that the thoughts and words of another lion do not agree with the established patterns of thinking and speaking. The result of such cul-

tural thought control is easily recognizable in our own community. We know of many very fine men and women who have indicated privately that they are in accord with what we are doing and saying. They know, however, that if they were to make those feelings public, they would be likely to suffer, both economically and socially. Reliable reports have come to us which indicate that the latter-day KKKu Klux Klan (White Citizens Citizens Council) has been putting pressure on business men, governmental leaders and even clergymen to take an open stand with them, or else. The reports have stated that business men have been threatened with boycotts (perhaps unofficial, but nonetheless effective); that politicians would be voted out of office (or even impeached); and that clergymen would be forced to resign, by their own congregations. It requires more than ordinary courage for a man to stand on his convictions in the face of this kind of overwhelming pressure.

(5) Above all, don't turn around and run. Remain where you are and quietly but firmly face the lion square in the tongs. As long as you do, he will at least respect you for your perseverance and sincerity. But if you begin to back away in fear, or to run, then the lion knows that he has defeated you. And you will be indeed fortunate to escape in one piece. A few weeks ago, the rumors were flying thick and fast. Some said that I had been driven out of town, in various states of attire. Others that we were voluntarily moving to a new location. Obviously the rumors were nothing more than wishful thinking on the part of those who started them. Last week we had a large section of our back and side yard plowed up for a garden. Part of it is already planted. We intend to be here to harvest not only our garden, but also the fields which our Lord had in mind when He said, "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

Social Change Institute

Expected To Attract 10,000

MONTGOMERY, ALA. —National personalities will be attracted here to a week-long Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change, which has been planned by the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) starting Monday and continuing until Dec. 9.

The institute will be climaxed by a big rally, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., announced president of the organization, which was born Dec. 5, 1955. This is the organization which spearheaded the famous "Bus Protest."

The series of seminars will delve into the philosophy and techniques of Mahatma Gandhi. Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy vice president of MIA said "we will use the themes of 'Freedom and Dignity Through Love' and Gandhi in America."

EXPERIMENT

"We will see how much of the theory and practice of non-violence and passive resistance and non-cooperation with social evils can be applied to the current problem in the U. S. We will try to learn if Gandhism, which overthrew imperialism in India, can resolve labor, minority and regional conflicts in our country," said Rev. Abernathy.

He explained "charity and non-violence of Christianity will also be emphasized in these seminars that will be open to the public and will have a special appeal to religious and civic leaders."

The institute is scheduled to start Monday night at Holt Street Baptist church, with "the annual mass meeting of MIA." This is the church where the first meeting was held.

REV KING TO SPEAK

Rev. M. L. King, Jr. will give the main address.

The members were experiencing difficulty of obtaining a place large enough to accommodate the expected 10,000 for the rally which will close the institute.

They refused to use the State Coliseum because attendants would have to be seated on a segregated basis.

Rev. Abernathy, chairman of the seminar listed the speakers as:

Miss Lillian Smith Clayton, Ga., author and lecturer; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City; and the Rev. Homer A.

Improvement association, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., told 2000 persons at a mass meeting the day after the decision, "I wish I could say that when we go back on the buses on an integrated basis, no white person will insult you or that violence will not break out."

"But I can't say that because I don't know. 'If someone pushes you, don't push him back. We must have the courage to refuse to hit back."

King further enjoined his people to "be calm and reasonable with understanding, good will and Christian love. We must take this not as a victory over the white man, but with dignity. Don't go back to the buses and push people around. We're just going to sit where there's a seat."

Just before the Supreme Court decision, Circuit Court Judge Eugene Carter granted a temporary injunction to stop Montgomery Negroes from using a car pool for transportation during their boycott.

Judge Carter granted the injunction on the grounds that the city of Montgomery had presented enough evidence to indicate that the Negroes might be operating a private enterprise although he said the question will have to be determined ultimately on the issue of a permanent injunction.

City attorneys said the car pool is a business being operated without a franchise or license.

Race Relations Study Group Puts Stress on Non-Violence

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP)—A Southwide Negro-sponsored race relations institute opens tomorrow with emphasis on a spreading doctrine of "non-violence" in the fight against segregation.

Leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, which will mark its first anniversary Wednesday, have invited white as well as Negro speakers from many parts of the nation to the week-long conference.

With few exceptions, Montgomery Negroes have refused to "NON-VIOLENT ACTION"

ride segregated city buses since last Dec. 5. They have agreed to end the mass protest as soon as the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing bus segregation becomes effective.

WAITING PERIOD

The formal order nullifying city and state bus segregation laws could be sent to Montgomery from the Supreme Court while the institute is in progress, but it probably will come afterward. The waiting period customarily followed under the court's rules expires about Dec. 12.

Meanwhile, segregation laws against which the Negroes are fighting have created an immediate problem for sponsors of the racial conference.

The huge state coliseum at Montgomery, one of the few buildings large enough for an expected crowd of 10,000, is available only on a segregated basis for a religious mass meeting scheduled for Dec. 9 to climax the institute.

NEGRO CHURCH

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Baptist and conference chairman, said the sponsoring churches "couldn't afford to represent

Christ under segregated banners," and rejected the coliseum terms. A Negro church probably will be used for the mass meeting, Abernathy said.

"All religious leaders in the state, regardless of color or creed," have been invited to the mass rally to hear Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the Na-

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, said the institute will be conducted on the theme of "The Principles of Non-Violent Action" and the problems of "Survival in the Face of Economic Pressure and Boycott."

The racial institute will open Monday night in the Holt Street Baptist Church.

Speakers will include religious and lay leaders of both races, including the white author, Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga.; the Rev. Homer A. Jack, white pastor of the Unitarian Church at Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, white field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in New York; the Rev. Gardner Taylor of New York; Dr. Preston Valien, head of the social science department at Fisk University; Mahalia Jackson, famed Negro gospel singer from Chicago; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta; the Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master in Harlem, N.Y.

Negroes having troubles finding a place to meet

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30 (AP)—A Negro leader said Friday his people are having trouble finding a site for a mass meeting here Sunday, Dec. 9, which will climax a week-long Negro dispute on race relations. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which is sponsoring the Southwide conference opening Monday, said the Negroes have been denied use of the state coliseum in Montgomery unless they agree to segregated audiences.

Abernathy said since it is primarily a religious rally sponsored by Negro churches whose pastors are leaders in the Improvement Association, the Negroes are unwilling to take the coliseum on those terms.

"WE FEEL the Christian church must stand out against segregation," he explained "We couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated banners."

Tentatively, the Dec. 9 rally is scheduled for a Negro church, but Abernathy said the sponsors

are expecting a crowd of 10,000, too large for one church. Dr. Joseph Harrison Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, will speak at the Sunday rally. Other nationally known figures will be on the program during the race relations institute. Theme of the week-long conference will be non-violence in the fight against segregation.



FOREIGN SERVICE—Some 80-odd A and T College Students were interviewed last week on the possibility of participating in the American Friends Service Committee Overseas Work Camps. Misses Shirley Richardson, left, Wilmington, N. C., and Athlone Carver, Elizabeth City, N.C., chat with Miss Ann

Queen, center, college secretary of the Southeast Region of the American Friends Service Committee, the organization which recruits college students for participation in the organization's Work Camp Program in Europe, Mexico and Caribbean Countries.

Death To Will W. Alexander

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (ANP)—

Dr. Will Winton Alexander, considered one of the country's outstanding experts on race relations, died here last week. 7-27-36

Dr. Alexander served as acting president of Dillard university from 1931 to 1935, and in 1937 was made vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

He was a trustee of Antioch college, Bethune-Cookman college, Atlanta university, Morehouse college and Spelman college. From 1919 to 1930 he was executive director of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. Alexander was one time vice president-treasurer of the American Council on Race Relations and during World War II was a member of the War Manpower Commission.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, paid tribute to Dr. Alexander as a "wise and prophetic social statesman who for 40 years has supported the faith of the nation in the region's basic humanity and will to justice, despite its unique problems."

Rector Believes 'Threat of Reprisals' Led Mississippi To Cancel His Speech

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Alvin Kershaw
Talks at Central

By MARION PORTER

Jazz and brotherhood shared honors in a question period after an address here yesterday by the Rev. Alvin L. Kershaw, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. Kershaw, noted for his knowledge of jazz and his espousal of brotherhood, spoke on the Brotherhood Week program at Central High School.

Won \$32,000 on Show

A former Louisvillian and a graduate of Louisville Male High School and the University of Louisville, Mr. Kershaw was awarded \$32,000 on "The \$64,000 Question" television show last October for his knowledge of jazz music. He donated part of his winnings to the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

The rector was invited to speak this week at the University of Mississippi during Religious Emphasis Week, but the invitation was revoked when he informed school officials he was a member of the N.A.A.C.P. and would speak on segregation if the question arose.

How did your congregation feel about your knowing so much about jazz? was one question yesterday.

Congregation Unsurprised

Following on its heels was the query: "Do you believe political pressure was brought to bear on Mississippi school officials, causing them to withdraw their invitation to you to speak there?"

Mr. Kershaw said his knowledge of jazz "was no surprise to my congregation."

There were members of other congregations "who didn't understand and said it was a disgrace for a clergyman to show such interest in worldly music," he recalled.

"I don't believe an Iron Curtain can be drawn on types of music," he added.

Mr. Kershaw said he was convinced that political pressure

was put upon the University of Mississippi school officials.

Became 'Accepted Part'

"I believe the threat of reprisals against the university finally led the chancellor to withdraw my invitation," he declared. Another question: "How did your congregation feel about the Negro families in the congregation?"

"The (Negro) families have become an accepted part of the congregation—one or two white families quit."

"How large is your jazz collection and what is it worth?"

"Oh, about this large," said Mr. Kershaw extending his arms. "I really don't know what it's worth."

Another questioner pointed out that the Roman Catholic Church was the first to accept Negro students. He asked if this step "will ease the problem of integration."

The Episcopal rector praised the Catholic Church for its leadership in integration.

'Your Greatest Need'

He added that a directive was more quickly complied with in the Catholic Church than among Protestant denominations. He explained that there is a direct chain of command in the Catholic Church, while in many Protestant churches policies are formed by the congregations.

"I pray these important years of integration may be to you a glorious adventure," Mr. Kershaw said in his address. "Your greatest need is for forgiveness and understanding. The man who has enmity in his heart is worse off than the man who has enemies."

The first annual brotherhood award given at Central High School was presented to Bruce Ballard, 16, Waverly Hills, for his work in promoting interracial good will.

BROTHERHOOD URGED BY GREENVILLE CLERIC
Commercial Appeal
 Practice It, Pastor Tells

Shurs. 2-23-56
 Lions Club
 From The Commercial Appeal
 Greenville, Miss., Bureau
P.34

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 22.—A Baptist minister Wednesday called on men to practice brotherhood "not as a sentimentality but realistically."

Dr. Perry Claxton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, said in an address to the Greenville Lions Club in conjunction with National Brotherhood Week that "we've got to come to world brotherhood or we are going to perish."

Dr. Claxton said "a persistence in the blind forces of hate and disunity with the incalculable powers placed in the hands of evil men civilization can and will perish."

Dr. Claxton listed four "pillars" on which brotherhood must be based. They are: Self respect and respect for all human dignity; tolerance of peaceful persuasion; kindness, and compassion for all mankind.

"All men are created by the same hand of intelligence," Dr. Claxton stressed, "and simply because all are not on the same plane intellectually, socially and morally, all still possess the trace of dignity with which we are created."

"That creator did not give advantage to one that he did not give to another," he said, "and all mankind must reach out, up, or down—to help a brother."

BROTHERHOOD SERVICE AT HELENA ON SUNDAY

Commercial Appeal
 Five Houses Of Worship To Combine Choirs
Shurs. 2-24-56
 Special to The Commercial Appeal

HELENA, Ark., Feb. 8.—Five houses of worship will combine their choirs Sunday afternoon in observance of Brotherhood Week, sponsored nationally by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Brotherhood Week is being observed in 10,000 American communities Feb. 19-26 to under-

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

line the need for fellowship between people of all faiths. The Helena church observation will take place at 4 Sunday afternoon at St. John's Episcopal Church. A 50-voice adult choir and a 100-voice youth choir will present a program of sacred music.

Taking part will be choirs from St. John's Episcopal Church, First Presbyterian Church, Temple Beth El, First Methodist Church and First Baptist Church of Helena. Chairman for the Brotherhood Week observance is the Rev. Olin G. Beall, rector of St. John's.

William A. Stewart Talladega Speaker

TALLADEGA, Ala.—William A. Stewart of Atlanta will speak at Talladega College on February 21st in observance of Brotherhood Week. Mr. Stewart was recently appointed director of the Alabama Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

A ordained minister of the Southern Baptist Convention, Mr. Stewart was educated at Northwestern University, Chicago, the University of Miami in Florida, the University of Southern California, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

During World War II, he served with the Canadian Armed Forces in the European Theatre, then with the U. S. Marine Corps. Following the war, he was with the United Press Bureau in Los Angeles, and with CBS Television in Hollywood before going to seminary.

Brotherhood Ideal Continues to Gain

Herald *Miami, Fla.*
Wed. 2-22-56
 Adon Taft, The Herald's religion editor, was asked to study the progress of community relations in Greater Miami. This article is the second of a series of reports for Brotherhood Week.

By ADON TAFT
 Herald Religion Editor

Just a year ago threats of violence forced the cancellation of a Brotherhood Week program in Hialeah because a

Negro minister and a Negro choir were to take part.

A week before that 24 Negroes were expelled from the Urmev Hotel as they attended the Lincoln Birthday dinner held by the Dade County Republican Executive Committee.

Two weeks after Brotherhood Week a group of homeowners in the Ala-pat subdivision in the northwest section raised a ruckus over a realty dealer's activity in advertising houses of the area for sale to Negroes.

Such incidents have pointed up the fact that brotherhood still has not been attained—at least where Negroes are concerned.

But the picture is not all dismal. And as Brotherhood Week is being observed again, many bright spots are apparent in the community's relations with its Negro residents.

Last week a Negro minister preached in a white church to a congregation which included both Negroes and whites.

The week before, in the same church, a white minister preached to a mixed congregation. A Negro choir provided the special music.

Early this month white and Negro ministers of the area united for a luncheon meeting at a downtown white church.

In the past year a number of civic groups have held mixed meetings in Miami hotels — events which were pos-

sible only in Miami Beach before. Negro officers presided at some of those meetings.

Many meetings of school teachers in the Dade system have been integrated in the past year.

Night club attendance and admittance to events at the Miami Beach Auditorium with the exception of boxing matches, has not been restricted for Negroes in the past year. Negroes have played football against whites in the Orange Bowl without incident. Miami has seen many Negroes in organized baseball.

Negroes were guest speakers at the University of Miami, in Jewish community centers, and before various civic clubs during the year.

Newspaper columns, radio time and television programs were open to Negroes on the same basis as to anybody else.

Leaders of the Negro population here emphasized that some things taken for granted — like whites and Negroes shopping in the same department and grocery stores—are important steps in better community relations, too.

They also reported that the attitude of white policemen toward Negroes definitely has changed for the better and that the color line in bus travel is breaking down considerably.

Sores spot to the Negroes now is segregation—in the schools and the still general rule that they must sit in the back seats on buses.

But Negro leaders feel progress is being made.

Brotherhood Is Sermone Theme

Post & Times Herald
Washington
The 23d annual observance of Brotherhood Week opened here yesterday with several ministers devoting their sermons to it.

The Protestant and Jewish co-chairmen of the Churches and Synagogues Subcommittee of the Brotherhood Week Committee took part in services at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, 900 Massachusetts ave. nw. They were the Rev. Dr. Albert P. Shirkey, pastor, and Rabbi David H. Panitz, spiritual leader of Adas Israel Congregation.

Brotherhood is "not a luxury but a necessity for survival," Dr. Shirkey declared.

"The world is divided into two camps, he said—"those who believe in God and their fellow-men and those who do not. Catholics, Jews and Protestants—all who worship the one God—must stand together against materialism, paganism, atheism and communism, the common enemies of mankind."

Brotherhood is more than riding in the same bus, eating in the same restaurant, visiting art galleries together, he said; "it is a spirit in which we enter into sympathetic understanding with other peoples, other churches, other races."

Dr. Shirkey praised the "bridge builders," those who try to close the gap between races, classes, creeds and colors.

Sharing the pulpit with Dr. Shirley was Rabbi Panitz. In the front pews were 25 members of the confirmation class at Adas Israel.

Speaking at the evening service Rabbi Panitz said in some matters men have no choice. One of these is human relationships, he declared.

"To be brotherly, sympathetic and helpful is a religious command which religious people will not violate," he said.

He emphasized that "Love thy neighbor as thyself" is not a next expedient, but a categorical imperative.

Highlight of Brotherhood Week will be the annual Brotherhood Dinner at 7:30 p. m. today at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. President Eisenhower will be

awarded a citation and gold medal, which will be accepted for him by Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

Other events today include: A speech by Under Secretary of Commerce Walter Williams in the Department of Commerce Auditorium at 3 p. m., with music by the department symphony orchestra and a chorus of 60; brotherhood films at the Department of the Interior 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. and a continuous showing at the Atomic Energy Commission.

Ideal Of World Brotherhood

Many of these multiplied "weeks" that Americans are called upon to observe stress an ideal. They are designed to keep before the people some goal that needs repeated attention if human beings are to progress toward it. That is especially true of Brotherhood Week, set by the National Conference of Christians and Jews for Feb. 19-26.

Brotherhood is an ideal, not an achievement. It is a purpose, not yet an accomplishment. It is a hope, not a reality. It is something perfect toward which imperfect human beings are called to strive. It is a reaching out for what is beyond our grasp.

Neither is brotherhood an end in itself. It is a means, the end of which is happiness and peace among men. Maybe brotherhood, ideal though it is, will be easier to approach if our eyes are kept on the goals beyond.

These are, superficially at least, hard times for the spirit of brotherhood. Perhaps they seem hard because that spirit is strong and pushing its way into new areas of human conduct and human activity. The difficulty may be that of a new plant fighting out of hard-packed ground into bright sunlight.

The spirit of brotherhood is developed individually. It begins in the heart, and only after it is found in the hearts of many men does it manifest itself in social relationships. It shows in the way a man treats his neighbor, his co-worker, his boss, his employe, his public official.

One great test of brotherhood is tolerance. Can we hold out tolerance for the person whose opinions we fear, whose conduct we deplore? If we can, that is the real spirit of brotherhood. It is not, of course, an easy spirit to attain, especially in uncertain days. It is next to impossible to feel anything approaching a brotherly spirit for the man who carries a gun and threatens you.

But the times when brotherhood comes hardest are the times when it should be most earnestly sought. For brotherhood may be a cure for the very troubles that make difficult its attainment.

It's a difficult thing to achieve, brotherhood, but just about every religion sets it up as an ideal, and every consideration of lasting human happiness calls for the continuing struggle toward it.

Special Services Set For Brotherhood Week

The 23d annual observance of Brotherhood Week begins today.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the observance emphasizes the unity of people regardless of race, religion and national origin.

Washington co-chairmen of the Brotherhood Week Committee are Oscar L. Chapman, former Secretary of the Interior; Dr. George R. Ellis, Catholic layman, and Aaron Goldman, president of the Jewish Community Council.

Many churches will hold special Brotherhood services today. Rabbi David H. Panitz, spiritual leader of Adas Israel Congregation, is taking his confirmation class of 25 boys and girls to the 11:15 a. m. service of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, 900 Massachusetts ave. nw. The Rev. Dr. Albert P. Shirkey, minister, will preach on "Brothers Under God."

At the 6:45 p. m. service at the church, Rabbi Panitz, the guest preacher, will speak on "A Modern Paganism." Both Dr. Shirkey and Rabbi Panitz are members of the churches and synagogues subcommittee of the Brotherhood Week Committee.

Highlight of the week's program will be the annual Brotherhood Dinner at the Sheraton Park Hotel Monday at 7:30 p. m. President Eisenhower will be awarded a citation and gold medal. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson will accept the award for the President.

NCNW to observe Brotherhood Week

WASHINGTON — The National Council of Negro Women promises a brilliant affair at the fourth annual observance of Brotherhood Week.

The women members of Congress, Senora Felisa R. Gautier, city manager of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Mesdames William L. Dawson, Adam Clayton Powell and Charles C. Diggs Jr., will be the guests of honor at a tea on Saturday, Feb. 25, from 4 to 6 p. m. in the Williamsburg Room of the Mayflower Hotel.

Members of the board of directors, together with outstanding women in the community, will receive guests expected from the Eastern Seaboard.

THE WOMEN of Congress are held in high esteem by women in general because of their courage and ability in forging ahead in a field dominated by men. The guests are: Mrs. Marguerite S. Church, Illinois; Mrs. Joseph B. Farrington, delegate from Hawaii; Mrs. Edith Green, Oregon; Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths, Michigan; Mrs. Edna F. Kelley, New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Kee, West Virginia; Mrs. John B. Sullivan, Missouri; and Mrs. Ruth Thompson, Michigan.

SENORA GAUTIER is well known in this country because of her membership in the Mayors' Association of the United States. She will bring greetings from the women of Puerto Rico.

Music will be furnished by Ma Hunton, violinist, a student of Louia Vaughn Jones of Ford University Music School who was recently elected to the honor music society of Pi Kappa Lambda; and John Hoskins at the piano and Maurice Jones, violinist.

The committee includes Mrs. Aliene C. Ewell, general chairman; Mrs. Pinyon Cornish in charge of music; Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, chairman of arrangements; and Mrs. Montrosa Frazier, chairman of the budget.



BROTHERHOOD WEEK OBSERVANCE . . . Sgt. James Closson, left, Everett, Mass., gives Pvt. Lessie Smith, Cleveland, a hug yesterday after the two 11th Airborne paratroopers landed safely at Fort Campbell, Ky., from a 3,000-foot drop. Closson's chute failed to open, and Smith grabbed his lines as Closson went by, carrying him to earth. Smith was promoted to private first class by Brig. Gen. Joe Stilwell, Jr., who led the jump.

Brotherhood Week Leggers Chosen

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey has been named this year's chairman of Brotherhood Week for the District of Columbia, and Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, chairman of Government activities.

Brotherhood Week, which is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be celebrated February 19-26. Washington, D.C.

A highlight of the week will be a dinner February 20 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, at which President Eisenhower will be awarded the 1956 Gold Medal Brotherhood Award. The presentation will be made by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., who is serving as the national

Ike Selected Daily World Brotherhood Week Chairman

NEW YORK—(INS)—The National Conference of Christians and Jews announced Saturday that President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been named honorary chairman of the group's "Brotherhood Week" observed February 19 to 26.

The announcement of the appointment of the President Eisenhower and other leading Americans was made by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Board and head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., who is serving as National chairman of "Brotherhood Week."

Other honorary appointments included: man of the board and head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, who is serving as national chairman of "Brotherhood Week."

Brotherhood Week, Feb. 19-26, 1956

"For Peace and Freedom": Believe It! Live It! Support It. Who Is My Neighbor? Is Theme

Sponsored Annually By National Conference of Christians and Jews

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is a civic organization engaged in a nation-wide program of intergroup education, sponsored annually "Brotherhood Week." Their Slogan is "Brotherhood Under God." This year the date for the observance is Feb. 19-26, 1956. Much literature has been circulated by this religious group giving information and data on this important period known as "Brotherhood Week."

NEW YORK—(INS)—The National Conference of Christians and Jews announced this week that President Dwight D. Eisenhower has been named honorary chairman of the group's "Brotherhood Week" observed Feb. 19 to 26. The announcement of the appointment of President Eisenhower and other leading Americans was made by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., chair-

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longs to God, he belongs in a very important sense to me.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as Thyself." This principle of brotherhood is taught by both the Old and the New Testaments. Brotherhood is at the core of religion.

Brotherhood Week, sponsored annually by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is a time to remind ourselves about our neighbors. It is a time for the church and the synagogue to make clear to the whole community where it is popular to be for their creed of Brotherhood.

It is a time for all of us to ask God to help us to live as the neighbors that we are. It is a time to look at our year round job of Brotherhood, to ask whether it is good enough to build a world-wide community of neighbors, a community of justice and of peace.

What is the National Conference? Since 1928 the National Conference of Christians and Jews has carried on a nationwide program to promote intergroup understanding.

Founded by Charles Evans Hughes, Newton D. Baker, S. Parkes Cadman, Roger W. Straus, Carlton J. H. Hayes and other distinguished Americans as an answer to the appalling anti-Catholicism and religious hatred of the Ku Klux Klan which stirred America during Al-

fred E. Smith's campaign for the presidency, the Conference launched a vital educational program . . . to promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations."

The National Conference annually sponsors Brotherhood Week and conducts an extensive year-round program to build better human relations. The outreach of the Conference is accomplished through five Commissions—on Educational Organizations, Religious Organizations, Community Organizations, Labor-Management Organizations and Mass Communications, working through 62 regional offices in major cities in the United States.

Who is my neighbor? Is he the man whose creed is my creed? Is he the man whose beliefs I hold in error? Is he the man with the dark skin or the light skin? Does he live next door or does he hail from Africa, from China, from the Americas? Is he the child of wealth or the son of poverty? Is he educated or does he dwell in darkness? Does he know the light of freedom, or is he the victim of tyranny?

Churches and synagogues through the centuries have taught that he is all of these. If he is a man, he belongs to God. And because he be-

Strother Pupils Mark Brotherhood Week

Sixty pupils at John C. Strother School yesterday went in for brotherhood in a big way.

They visited a Baptist church and school, a Negro school, a Jewish synagogue, and a Catholic church and school. The tour was a feature of Brotherhood Week.

The youngsters are fifth- and sixth-graders taught by Miss Mary Louise Moorey and Miss Catherine Wiley. The two teachers and Paschal de Sanctis, Strother principal, also went on the tour that was made in a chartered Jefferson County school bus.

Textbooks Are Same

None of the youngsters had ever been in a church other than his own. At Parkland Baptist Church School 1349 Catalpa, one Strother child noticed that the textbooks were the same as at Strother.

He was told by the Parkland principal that the only difference in the two schools is that Parkland has a half-hour Bible study period each morning. There are 120 children enrolled in kindergarten through grade six at Parkland.

Another Strother student spotted his second cousin in a Parkland class and waved wildly to him.

Shown Through Temple

At Phyllis Wheatley School, 1624 W. St. Catherine, the Strother children were sung to by two classes.

Dr. Joseph Rauch, rabbi of Temple Adath Israel, showed them through the temple.

The children were luncheon guests at Our Lady's School, 35th and Rudd. They also toured the adjoining church.

Another Brotherhood Week affair was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the faculties of Strother, California, Wheatley, and George M. McClellan schools. The group discussed the teacher-aid program now under way in Bay City, Mich.

WEEK DEDICATED TO BROTHERHOOD

Three Faiths Over Nation

Open It Tomorrow With

Stress on Basic Ties

By GEORGE DUGAN

The twenty-third annual observance of Brotherhood Week will begin tomorrow when Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews from coast to coast reaffirm the moral and spiritual values that undergird their faiths.

Brotherhood Week programs will be held in almost every city and town in the United States. They will range from mass interfaith rallies to simple pulpit discourses, all emphasizing the kinship of man under the fatherhood of God.

Yesterday Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the organization that has administered the annual Brotherhood Week observance, declared:

"We Americans of different faiths can work together in the American way toward understanding and cooperation; toward a democracy free of prejudice; toward a nation unified against its enemies within and without the gates."

Similar statements were issued by the three chairmen of the Commission on Religious Organizations of the National Conference. They are the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of Christ Church, Methodist; Msgr. Edward G. Murray of Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in Roslindale, Mass., and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of The Temple in Cleveland.

Brotherhood Week was first observed in 1934 at the suggestion of Msgr. Hugh McMenamin, a Roman Catholic priest in Denver.

To Confer on 'Released Time'

The Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, will address a conference at 3 P. M. today on Released Time Religious Education. The meeting will be held in the Synod House of the New York Cathedral (St. John the Divine). Bishop Donegan's topic will be "The Place of Religion in Public Education—A Specific Suggestion."

In a statement issued yesterday, the Bishop declared that "released time" was "a rather unfortunate phrase" since it

suggested "recess" or playtime. He added: "But the Diocese of New York and its Department of Christian Education think of released time as a wonderful opportunity and are fully aware of their responsibility and have already begun to move into this field of education with a definite note of leadership."

Brooklyn Scout Assembly

The fifth annual Brooklyn Protestant Scout Convocation will be held tomorrow at 3 P. M. at the Hanson Place Central Methodist Church, Hanson Place and St. Felix Street. The convocation will be under the joint sponsorship of the Brooklyn Protestant Committee on Scouting, the Federation of Protestant Men, and the Brooklyn Council, Boy Scouts of America. Highlights of the program will include the massing of the colors by Scout units and the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance. The Rev. Robert Ross Johnson, a minister of the Congregational Christian Churches, will speak.

Christian Science Subject

The lesson-sermon topic in Christian Science churches tomorrow will be "Mind." The Golden Text: "The Lord giveth wisdom: out of His mouth cometh knowledge and understanding." (Proverbs 2:6.)

Dr. Peale to Preach Twice

To accommodate its weekly overflow throng of worshipers, the Marble Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street will conduct two identical Sunday morning services beginning tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale will preach at both services, the first at 10 A. M. and the second at 11:15 A. M. About 1,000 out-of-town visitors worship at Marble Collegiate every Sunday.

Parish High School Fund

Parishoners of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Roman Catholic Church, Queens Boulevard and Ascan Avenue, Forest Hills, embarked this week on a fund-raising campaign to build a \$1,250,000 high school. One of less than a dozen parish secondary schools in the Brooklyn Diocese, the new school will house a gymnasium, swimming pool, cafeteria, and science laboratories. It will accommodate 500 co-educational pupils. Msgr. Joseph R. McLoughlin is pastor of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs.

Lenten Courses at Church

The Lenten School of Religion, held annually at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, will begin on Wednesday and continue weekly through March 21. Eight courses will be offered during two training periods—7:30 to 8:20 and 8:30 to 9:20 P. M. Topics will

include "Psychology, Religion and Life," "The Church Around the World," "Issues Confronting Christian Youth" and "Adventuring in the Hymnal."

In Honor of Washington

Nine Protestant Episcopal churches in the Diocese of Long Island will hold corporate communions and breakfasts on Wednesday to honor George Washington. They are St. Ann's, Brooklyn Heights; St. Gabriel's, Hollis; Christ Church, Manhasset; Holy Trinity, Hicksville; St. George's, Flushing; Church of the Ascension, Rockville Centre; St. Paul's, Patchogue; St. Mary's, Hampton Bays, and St. John's, Huntington.

Choir of Italian Orphans

A choir composed of twenty-nine orphans, all of whom were rescued from the slums of war-damaged cities in Italy, is scheduled to arrive in New York on Monday on the liner Cristoforo Colombo. The children are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Casa Materna Orphanage in Naples. During their four-month concert tour of the United States they hope to raise sufficient funds to build a dormitory to replace a 100-year-old stable now used as sleeping quarters. The Casa Materna is supported by several Protestant denominations in the United States, Switzerland and Italy with the assistance of the Methodist Board of Missions, Church World Service and the Christian Children's Fund, Inc.

Judaism Study for Clergy

An Educational Institute on Judaism for clergymen of all faiths will be held at Tremont Temple, 2064 Grand Concourse, on Friday. The institute, part of the temple's fiftieth anniversary celebrations, will be held in cooperation with the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Sessions will be held in the afternoon evening.

Items From Brooklyn

The Rev. Francis S. Tucker will preach his first sermon as pastor of the Church of the Evangel, Congregational, Bedford Avenue and Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The annual brotherhood award of the Men's Club of Temple Beth Elohim, Eighth Avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn, will be presented on Tuesday to Francis R. St. John, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier will be installed as spiritual leader of

Congregation B'nai Jacob, 3017 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M. today.

UNITY FOR RIGHTS OF MAN STRESSED

Firestone Tells Brotherhood Luncheon That Would Foil

One Weapon of Reds

Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews were called upon yesterday to "stand together on behalf of human rights."

This plea was voiced by Harvey S. Firestone Jr. at the annual Brotherhood Week luncheon of the Manhattan-Westchester Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Mr. Firestone declared, "we can strengthen the spiritual foundation upon which our society is based" and thereby "take from our enemy one of his important weapons." He defined this weapon as the Communist technique of exploiting "every crisis in human relations and every denial of human rights."

Mr. Firestone, national chairman of Brotherhood Week, is board chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

Dorothy Shaver, president of Lord & Taylor, presided at the luncheon as New York City Brotherhood Week chairman. She told the 900 guests that persons of good will in all parts of the United States were observing the special week "because they are beginning to see that the Golden Rule is not just a religious concept, but the common sense basis of man's survival."

A highlight of the luncheon was the presentation of a two-foot bronze statuette to Roger W. Straus, Jewish co-chairman of the National Conference and one of its founders in 1928.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and the benediction was delivered by Rabbi Nathan A. Perilman of Temple Emanu-El.

Yesterday afternoon, seven books published in 1955 received special "Brotherhood" citations of the National Conference. The winners, announced at the Pierre Hotel, were: "National Security and Individual Freedom," by John Lord O'Brian; "The Changelings," by Jo Sinclair; "How Far the Promised Land?" by Walter White; "The Compact Treasury

of Inspiration," edited by Kenneth Seaman Giniger; "Now Is the Time," by Lillian Smith; "Nationalism: Myth and Reality," by Boyd C. Shafer, and "The Fifth Amendment Today," by Erwin N. Griswold.

In another Brotherhood Week observance, Hulan Jack, Borough President of Manhattan, addressed a formal assembly of students at the College of Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale Avenue and 263d Street, the Bronx.

Sugar Ray Robinson was named "1956 Fighter for Brotherhood" at a ceremony in the Sheraton-Astor Hotel yesterday morning.

Brotherhood Week marked

NEW YORK — Brotherhood Week, dedicated to the work of improving relations among the nation's racial and religious groups, began Sunday (Feb. 19) under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

A message to the organization President Eisenhower, honorary chairman of the national observance, affirmed his belief in this work as "essential" for the nation's unity and strength.

Harvey S. Firestone Jr., chairman and chief executive of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., is the national chairman. Theme of the 1956 celebration is "Brotherhood - For Peace and Freedom. Believe it! Live it! Support it!"

Mr. Firestone said that more than 10,000 communities in the United States and Canada are expected to join in this year's campaign against bigotry.

Proclamations by governors and mayors have enlisted the cooperation of schools, colleges, theological seminaries, civic bodies, fraternal organizations, veteran and youth groups.

Tolerance Bid Keynote Of Brotherhood Week

Atlanta ministers, keynoting Brotherhood Week, Sunday prescribed tolerance and neighborliness to stamp out distrust and hatred.

Many organizations here have planned brotherhood programs for the rest of the week.

Brotherhood Week, being observed over the nation, is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Miss Marjorie McLachlan, Georgia director, said numerous schools in the Atlanta area have requested films and other program matter for programs. She said many churches will have study sessions in addition to Sunday sermons on brotherhood.

BELLS TO RING

Atlanta's church women have led an effort to have every church bell in the area rung at 7 p.m. Saturday to mark the brotherhood of man.

The Junior Atlanta Woman's Club will hear a speech by Dr. Hal M. Davison, president-elect of the Medical Association of Georgia, at 8 p.m. Thursday.

The Northside Kiwanis Club will hear Rabbi Harry H. Epstein of Congregation Ahavath Achim at noon Tuesday.

The federal government's General Services Administration personnel will meet Thursday to hear brotherhood speeches by Atty. Elliott Goldstein. Some 200 are expected to attend an 8 a.m. meeting in the Red Cross Auditorium. Another meeting will be held in East Point at 1 p.m.

TO DISTRIBUTE BOOKMARKS

Personnel of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will meet in the Red Cross Auditorium at 9:30 Thursday to hear Sinclair Jacobs, former chairman of the board of the Jacobs drug stores.

The Atlanta Municipal Library will have a special book display on brotherhood and will distribute 5,000 "brotherhood bookmarks."

Miss McLachlan said Dr. Goodrich White, president of Emory University; Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools, and Dr.

wings to Evil Eye Finkle, an alleged boxer of wrestlers.
Flown 500,000 Miles

She has flown at least 500,000 miles, written stories from 30 or 40 foreign countries, covered bitter fighting in Africa and the 1946 Texas City disaster.

She received the George R. Holmes Award for her stories on the Texas City disaster and her coverage of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth of England and Philip Mountbatten.

In 1948, she was awarded a second major journalistic citation by the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

The citation was in recognition of her "long series of stories of great events and interviews with famous leaders at home and abroad; the spirit of adventure, sense of humor, and understanding of newsworthy situations which have made her one of the great reporters of her times; and her never-failing zest for journalism as a great profession."

Crowd Of 800 Expected

A capacity crowd of about 800 is expected at the luncheon, Mrs. Mattye B. Wilroy, director of the Tennessee region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, said.

Tickets may be obtained after tomorrow at the Central Ticket Office at Goldsmith's. The number is Jackson 7-3894. Tables may be reserved by clubs or organizations.

In charge of arrangements for the luncheon is Mrs. Gertrude Geraghty, president of the woman's division. Committee chairmen include Mrs. Thomas Nelson Coppedge, Brotherhood Week; Mrs. Raymond Strong, reservations, and Mrs. Harry C. Schmeisser, decorations.

Others On Committees

Other officers and members of the woman's division executive board who will serve on committees include:

Mrs. Earle U. Scharff, vice president; Mrs. J. W. Callis, secretary; Mrs. George M. Tidwell, parliamentarian; Mrs. Marshall Wingfield, historian; Mrs. Gilbert L. Delugach, registrar, and Mrs. Ben D. Funk, Mrs. Luke Kingsley, Mrs. Sol Lipman, Mrs. Charles M. Henderson, advisory board. Mrs. W. S. Anderson, Mrs. P. N. Baldwin, Mrs. L. D. Bejach, Mrs. Harry Dugach, Mrs. Sebra Evans, Mrs. Charles F. Goodman, Mrs. Herbert L. Grodemange, Mrs. Herman Gruber, Mrs. J. J. Handwerker, Mrs. John Heiskell, Mrs. Arthur Jacobs, Mrs. Foster Jones, Mrs. S. L. Kopald Sr., Mrs. Frank H. Liberto, Mrs. M. A. Lightman Sr., Mrs. Jones Ross, Mrs. L. C. Stukenborg, Mrs. H. C. Pierotti, Mrs. I. W. Ashner, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. Asbury L. Jones Sr., Mrs. M. Coyle Shea, Mrs. J. A. Goodman, Miss Margaret Kelly, Miss Raye Jaffe, Miss Ellen Correll, Mrs. A. A. Ballin, Mrs. Herbert B. Moriarty, Mrs. M. O. Bennett, Mrs. John Vorder Bruegge, Mrs. Persis Williams, Mrs. Leo Burson and Mrs. Charles M. Fox.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

28 GET AWARDS

FOR SERVICE TO
BROTHERHOOD

Honored at Ceremony in

City Hall

Twenty-eight men and women from Chicago and suburbs were cited yesterday for their service in the cause of brotherhood by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

At ceremonies in the city council chambers they received Brotherhood awards from Edward C. Logelin, vice chairman of Brotherhood week, to be celebrated next week, and a vice president of the United States Steel corporation.

The winners' achievements were lauded by Daniel Ryan, president of the county board, and Willard Johnson, Chicago area conference director.

Mrs. William Armour Dean, chairman of the awards committee, said the recipients were selected from more than 150 persons who have contributed to understanding and good will between different racial, religious, or nationality groups.

The 28 were chosen from among the nominees by a committee headed by Clifford J. Campbell, director of Dunbar Trade school. John G. Sevcik, president of the Burton-Dixie corporation, is chairman for Brotherhood week in Illinois, which is sponsored by the conference.

Awards were presented to:

Mr. and Mrs. Corliss D. Anderson of Barrington; Mrs. Ely Aaron, 1367 N. State st.; Miss Jessie M. Austen of La Grange; Joseph Epstein, 265 Washington blvd., Oak Park; Mrs. Edward H. Elenberg, 3001 Leland av.; Mrs. Guy Pelton, 2600 Thayer st., Evanston; Chicago Police Capt. James Hackett;

Abe Hagiwara, 1441 N. Cleveland av., and Mrs. Martha Mary Harvey, 4738a Kenwood av.

The Rev. Robert Herold of Woodlawn Lutheran church, 6401 Kenwood av.; Ralph Jacobs of Waukegan; Morris Kaplan, 8008 Cottage Grove av.; James E. Kidwell, 4538 Drexel av.; The Rev. Leo T. Mahon of Holy Cross Roman Catholic church, 842 E. 65th st.; The Rev. Ralph L. Moellering of First Immanuel Lutheran church, 1124 Ashland av.; Mrs. Lucille Montgomery, 6119 Loomis blvd., and P. Bliss Moore of Waukegan.

Edwin C. Norbeck Jr., a University of Chicago student; Mrs. Leonard Quetsch, 830 N. Oak Park av., Oak Park; Miss Annette Sheel of Barrington; Sister Marie of the Missionary Cordi-Marian, 1100 S. May st.; the Rev. Robert L. Stone, former pastor of Manor Community church, 9989 Crandon av.; Samuel Stratton, 4401 St. Lawrence av., a Dunbar Vocational school teacher; Elmer Sundstrom, 1052 Roscoe st.; Mrs. Alice Turner, 7253 Rhodes av.; the Rev. David Wright of the West Side Christian Parish, 1548 Roosevelt rd.; Mrs. Henry Yech, 1526 S. Komensky av., and George Zerante, 1026 Ashland av.

The citation accompanying the award to Capt. Hackett, commander of the Chicago av. station, said his record of carrying out "law and order" rests on the conviction that human welfare requires freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of association.

Epstein, president of the Newspaper Distributors' Association of Chicago, was cited for his aid to newspaper carriers and for establishing Newsboy scholarships.

Brotherhood Week

This is the first day of an eight-day week. Brotherhood Week is eight days long. It includes two Sundays for Catholic and Protestant consideration of likenesses of religious faiths. That it includes only one Jewish Sabbath is a symbol of the differences drawn together in this annual observance.

Two speakers of unusual interest—INEZ ROBB on Thursday and WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER on Friday—will increase this year's attention to the Brotherhood Week idea.

But that idea of better understanding between religious faiths is an extension of the religion each of us observes on our holy days.

SOMEWHERE OVER THE RAINBOW

PEACE

DISCRIMINATION

PREJUDICE

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

February 19-26

Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews

City's 'Good' Teen-Agers Get Salute Honored for Aid To 'Brotherhood'

A group of distinguished New York citizens and public officials joined yesterday to give recognition to New York City's "good" youngsters.

In a ceremony at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel, Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and others honored more than 2,000 invited "model teen-agers" for their part in promoting the ideal of "brotherhood."

The youngsters, boys and girls from all parts of the city, were selected by eleven co-operating youth agencies which participated in the event, sponsored by the Morris Morgenstern Foundation. Mr. Morgenstern, who heads the foundation, is a New

York investment banker who has long been active in promoting projects fostering racial and religious understanding.

"The Unsung Ones"

Mayor Wagner, who with Governor Harriman accepted the honorary chairmanship of the event, had earlier defined the significance of the "Salute to Youth" program as follows:

"Sadly enough, too much recognition has been given to our juvenile delinquents. But for every problem child there are at least 300 fine boys and girls. These, the unsung ones, are those we are hailing today."

Similar sentiments were expressed by speakers who addressed the large youthful gathering in the hotel's grand ballroom. Among these speakers were: Ogden R. Reid, president and editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Charles H. Silver, president of the New York City Board of Education, and Mrs. Roosevelt, all of whom had accepted honorary co-chairmanships of the event.

Appeal by Javits

Attorney General Javits also stressed that the majority of New York's youngsters are "unaffected by delinquency." He

urged that "this vast majority of law-abiding young people" be given more responsibility to "deal effectively and constructively with the not over five per cent who are delinquents."

"Such youth work could include aggressive and active recruitment to transfer the allegiance of a boy or girl from teen gang to Scouting or supervised club; it could include co-operation of youth teams with established public and private agencies engaged in rehabilitation and perhaps the attachment of errant youth on probation or parole to such groups," Mr. Javits said.

Commissioner Kennedy conducted a mass pinning ceremony during which each of the youngsters pinned a "Brotherhood Medal" on his neighbor. The medals, in honor of "Brotherhood Week," proclaimed last Sunday by Gov. Harriman, were donated by the Morris Morgenstern Foundation.

Mr. Kennedy stressed in his talk that the police are charged with law enforcement and not punishment. He expressed gratification at speaking at a ceremony in which attention was focused on "good citizenship" rather than on "lurid incidents" which usually gain the headlines.

Mr. Reid, who followed Mr. Javits, told his young audience that the future of America will "shortly" be in the hands of many of them. "If your actions are guided by conscience, understanding, integrity and courage—and backed by the principles of liberty and justice—this nation can have every reason for high hopes," Mr. Reid declared.

Referring to the recent change of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, Mr. Reid said that much will depend on what other peoples will think of the American way of life and moral principles during the coming years.

"The test of whether freedom or slavery will be our portion is dependent on whether our way of life, our moral principles, will be more attractive and compelling to the uncommitted nations than the Soviets' blandishments," Mr. Reid declared.

People the Same

Mrs. Roosevelt, who opened the program, told the youngsters that while it is very hard to achieve the "ideal" of brotherhood, "we can try." If people work together and try to understand each other, she said, they will find that "people all over the world are the same."

"You will find that people of

all different religions, racial origin and color have something good about them, and that is one way we can help bring about peace in the world," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Other speakers at the rally included Hinson Stiles, managing editor of "The New York Daily Mirror," and Mr. Silver. Entertainment was provided by a group of professionals and amateurs. It included a play censuring "racial bigotry and hate" and the lively performance of a swing jazz band headed by Owen Engel.

200 women 'broke bread' In spirit of brotherhood

WASHINGTON

More than 200 women from various sections of the country sipped tea together in the spirit of "brotherhood" Saturday afternoon at the Mayflower Hotel.

The occasion marked the fourth annual "Brotherhood Tea" sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women.

Honor guests included Ambassador and Mrs. Maclair Zephirin of Haiti, Congresswoman Marguerite S. Church of Illinois; Edith Green, Oregon; Lenora B. Sullivan, Missouri; and Ruth Thompson of Michigan.

MISS GLORIA LOCKERMAN of \$64,000 spelling-fame was special guest.

Tea and coffee pourers included Mesdames Marion H. Bluit, Minnie P. Hackney, Miss Freida Henneck, Mesdames Marie Lane, Abba Eban, Mordecai Johnson, Sadie Mills Franklin and Dr. Maybelle Weaver.

Others included Mrs. Olya Margolin, Dr. Marjorie Parker, Miss Mary Cannon and Madame Maclair Zephirin. Mrs. Raymond Clapper, also assisted with this service along with Mesdames Dolly Mallory, Naomah W. Maise and Lillian Wood.

MRS. NORMA HUNTER gave a violin rendition of "Czardaz," accompanied by Miss Sylvia Larkins. Miss Delores Johnson sang "My Lover is a Fisherman." Background music was by Maurice Jones, violinist with John R. Hoskins at the piano.

The men noted at the affair were Capt. John E. Smith, 1812 Ninth St., NW., and Dr. H. L. Small, 507 Gay St., Denton, Md.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK APPEAL BEGINS TODAY

Services in Churches to

Educators will take part in a program centered on the impact of desegregation in schools at a dinner Thursday night in the Chicago Bar association.

Stress Ideals

The 23d annual appeal for understanding among persons of all creeds, races, and national origins will begin today with the nationwide observance of Brotherhood week sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Co-chairmen for observance of the week in Chicago are John F. Mannion, senior vice president of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust company; Mortimer B. Harris, president of Harris Brothers Lumber company, and Henry W. Dieringer, an attorney.

Community brotherhood programs will be held thruout the



Mannion [left], Harris [center], and Dieringer.

city and suburbs, and many religious services today will be dedicated to the brotherhood ideal.

Tomorrow night a Brotherhood program will be telecast on channel 9, and from 300 to 400 metropolitan Chicago families will be hosts at viewing parties in their homes from 8 to 10 p. m.



FOR BROTHERHOOD — The Rt. Rev. Clinton Rowell, Bishop of the Diocese of Oklahoma, will be the fourth in a series of speakers in observance of the brotherhood season at Langston University, Langston, Okla., Sunday, March 26.



Times Mon. 2-20-56 New York
CHANCELLOR OF N. Y. U. HONORED: Henry T. Heald receives Brotherhood Award of Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun from Rabbi Israel Goldstein, right. Others are Dr. S. S. Gross, left, president of club, and former Justice Hubert T. Delany.

BROTHERHOOD UNIT ANNOUNCES AWARDS

Times P.M. C.
 Winners of awards "for outstanding contributions to the cause of brotherhood" in the mass communications fields were announced by the National Conference of Christians and Jews yesterday, the first day of Brotherhood Week.

Eleven winners will receive the National Brotherhood Award, the highest recognition conferred in the mass communications fields by the conference. Nineteen will receive the National Certificate of Recognition. The awards, for work done in 1955, will be made at various events this week.

CARTOONS—F. O. Alexander, staff cartoonist of The Philadelphia Bulletin for his cartoon "A Shared Responsibility."

EDITORIALS—The St. Louis Register for its editorial "For Gentiles Only," reflecting the viewpoint of a Catholic publication.

New York N.Y.
BOOKS—Non-fiction: "National Security and Individual Freedom" (Harvard University Press), by

John Lord O'Brian.

ARTICLES—James N. Rhea, staff writer of The Providence Journal and The Evening Bulletin for a series of eleven articles entitled "Jim Crow Goes to Church;" Look Magazine for "numerous articles on racial, religious and social subjects, designed to educate and to promote justice, understanding and cooperation."

MOTION PICTURES—Theatrical Films—Hall Bartlett Productions for "Unchained."

RADIO PROGRAMS—Radio Station KNX of Los Angeles for its daily program "Today in Los Angeles," which combats "intolerance by getting at the facts."

TELEVISION PROGRAMS—The Columbia Broadcasting System for "The Family of Man" from the series "Adventure."

TELEVISION PROGRAMS—National Broadcasting Company for its program "A Man is Ten Feet Tall," "a moving story of man's love for man."

Brotherhood Awards To Eleven Announced

World Telegram & Sun
Feb. 17
 Eleven winners of annual National Brotherhood Awards of the National Conference of Christians and Jews were announced today in connection with Brotherhood Week.

The awards go to members of "the media of mass communications for outstanding contributions to the cause of brotherhood," said the organization. The conference also is awarding National Certificates of Recognition to 19 other winners.

The 11 top winners are F. O. Alexander, staff cartoonist, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin; the St. Louis Register, a Catholic publication; "National Security and Individual Freedom," a book by John Lord O'Brian; James N. Rhea, Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin



Courier-Journal Photo

CHATTING WITH Central High School students before his lecture on brotherhood is the Rev. Alvin L. Kershaw, Oxford, Ohio. Students are Bruce Ballard, 16, who won the school's brotherhood award, and Miss Phyllis Breckinridge, 16, president of National Honor Society chapter.

staff writer; Look Magazine. Also, Play Schools; the President's Committee on Government Contracts; Half Bartlett Productions, a movie concern; Radio Station KNX, Los Angeles; Columbia Broadcasting System, and National Broadcasting Co.

Brotherhood Can Balk Reds, Firestone Says

World Telegram & Sun
Feb. 16
 Harvey S. Firestone Jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., said today that "by standing together in a common bond of brotherhood this country can take from our enemy one of his most important weapons."

He said that it was brotherhood that in 1780 had enabled this country to grow from "a small, impoverished group of independent colonies to the position of world leadership which it occupies today."

Mr. Firestone, national Brotherhood Week chairman, was the principal speaker today at the annual Brotherhood Week

of Lord & Taylor and city Brotherhood Week chairman who said that "peoples of good will everywhere" are beginning to recognize that "the golden rule is not just a religious concept, but the common sense of man's survival."

Mr. Firestone said that despite the obvious necessity and good of brotherhood there are those with "prejudices so deeply rooted in their minds and hearts they deny the reality of these facts."

"By word and deed," he said, "they practice persecution here in the land which owes its very existence to those who fled persecution. There are others who

are merely thoughtless. Unintentionally, they say and do things which wound and offend.

"We must stand together on behalf of human rights," he continued. "By so doing we can strengthen the spiritual foundation upon which our society is based. We can defend the dignity of man as an individual and thereby take from our enemy one of his most important weapons, which is the exploitation he makes of every crisis in human relations and of every denial of human rights."

U. S. Prejudice Arms Foes, Says Firestone

By Paul Tobenkin

Harvey S. Firestone jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and national chairman of Brotherhood Week, warned yesterday that "baseless prejudice and thoughtless criticism" create individual resentment and provide ammunition to enemies trying to destroy the American way of life.

Speaking at the annual Brotherhood Week luncheon of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Roosevelt, Mr. Firestone said that persecution is still being practiced by some in the United States.

At the ceremony, attended by 900 persons, Roger W. Straus, chairman of the board of American Smelting & Refining Co., received a two-foot bronze statuette as a symbol of his office as Jewish co-chairman of the National Conference, a post he has held since the conference was formed in 1928.

Straus Praised

The Protestant co-chairman, Benjamin F. Fairless, former chairman of the board of United States Steel Corp., received a similar statuette last month, and the Catholic co-chairman, James Twoby, an industrialist, will receive one in April.

The presentation to Mr. Straus was made by R. E. McNeill jr., president of the Hanover Bank, who said that probably no living American has given more time, support and dedicated leadership to the dream of "one nation under God" than Mr. Straus.

Miss Dorothy Shaver, president of Lord & Taylor, who presided, said people all over the country are observing Brotherhood Week, which began Sunday, "because they are beginning to see that the Golden Rule is not just a religious concept but the common-sense basis of man's survival."

"Must Find Ways"

Mr. Firestone said that if freedom is to survive in the world "we must find ways to eliminate the frictions, the tensions and the distrusts that turn man against man and nation against nation." He said those irritations first must be eliminated at home if they are to be eliminated throughout the world.

Mr. Firestone said that if Americans stand together on

behalf of human rights they can strengthen the spiritual foundation upon which their society is based.

"We can defend the dignity of man as an individual," he said, "and thereby take from our enemy one of his important weapons, which is the exploitation he makes of every crisis in human relations and of every denial of human rights."

"America stands before the world today as a living example of the power of free men. Never before has there been such an opportunity for us to show what freedom means and how vital it is to the peace and security of the world. And there is one thing we know: we must do more than merely preach freedom. We must practice it."

In a separate ceremony at the Hotel Pierre, seven books published during 1955 were cited for their contributions to brotherhood. A national brotherhood award went to "National Security and Individual Freedom" by John Lord O'Brian, while the following received certificates of recognition: "The Changelings" by Jo Sinclair; "How Far the Promised Land" by Walter White; "The Compact Treasury of Inspiration" edited by Kenneth Seeman Ginger; "Now Is the Time" by Lillian Smith; "Nationalism: Myth and Reality" by Boyd C. Shafer; and "The Fifth Amendment Today" by Erwin N. Griswold.

BROTHERHOOD UNIT

HONORS THREE HERE

The World Brotherhood Movement presented its annual awards last night to three persons for their outstanding individual contributions in epitomizing and advancing the principles of human brotherhood.

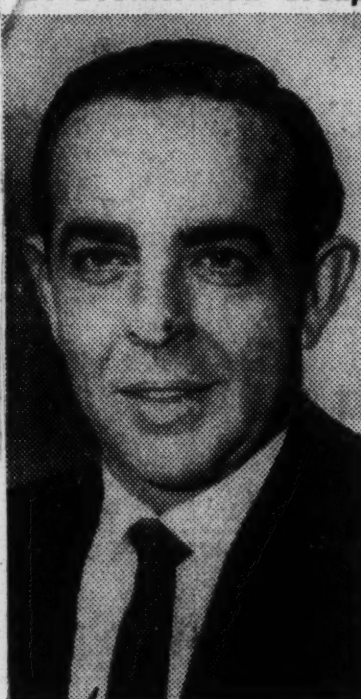
The three, who were honored at the movement's annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, were the Rev. John La Farge, editor and educator; Mrs. Frieda Schiff Warburg, philanthropist and communal worker, and Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland. Mrs. Warburg, widow of Felix Warburg, was unable to be present and the award was accepted in her behalf by her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert W. Sarnoff.

The movement, organized and sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the main center of Conservative Judaism, seeks to "present the



Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein
AT BROTHERHOOD WEEK LUNCHEON—Roger W. Straus (second from right), chairman of the board of American Smelting and Refining Co., receiving bronze statuette as a symbol of his office as national Jewish co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews from R. E. McNeill jr. (right), president of the Hanover Bank, at the Roosevelt yesterday. With them are Miss Dorothy Shaver, president of Lord and Taylor, who presided at the luncheon held by the National Conference, and Harvey S. Firestone jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and national chairman of Brotherhood Week.

Seminary Names Chief Of Brotherhood Group



Murray Bellow
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America announced

yesterday the appointment of Murray Bellow as chairman of the seminary's World Brotherhood Committee for 1956.

Mr. Bellow is a manufacturer and a resident of Lawrence, L. I. He is on the seminary's board of overseers and is a member of Temple Beth El, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Organized six years ago at the seminary, the committee seeks to present the creative concept of human brotherhood and work for the adoption of its principles among all peoples and in all actions. It will hold its annual dinner and present awards April 29 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

What Price Brotherhood?

A Lonely Child Stoned & Hated By Schoolmates

By HENDRIK J. BERNIS
Herald Day News Editor

This is Brotherhood Week.

To the many, it has less meaning than Be Kind to Animals Week.

Thus, the historians of this century may well conclude that these are its only deeds on the way to brotherhood:

The slaughter of World I; the mass murder by Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini; the refinements of civilization through gas furnaces and concentration camps; the manufacture of lamp shades from human skin; the slaughter of World War II; the invention of atom, hydrogen and super-hydrogen bombs; the advent of human slavery under the auspices of communism, fascism and other dictatorships; the Korean War and such new forms of living as the Cold War and the Cold Peace.

The child of the century may conclude differently.

Personal reflections on one's time touch on more than the naked abyss which made history.

To the child of this century the story of brotherhood is that of life.

★ ★ ★

I remember when I first heard of brotherhood. My grandmother, a wise and kind and very orthodox Jewish woman, told me about it. I was 10 or 11. She sat by her window, put down her newspaper, resumed her knitting and suddenly gazed at me to say: "You know—if we only realized that all people are good—no matter what they are—and that there is only one God for all of us—this would be a wonderful world. And we would all live in peace."

I did not fully grasp the meaning; but I knew, deep in my heart, how wise and

very good she was.

Not much later, most of her children and their families died in torture chambers.

★ ★ ★

I REMEMBER standing in the yard of our school, at the age of 13 or 14. My classmates and other students had pinned me against the red brick wall. And as many as could aim well spit at me

and stoned me.

Not much later, I walked the streets of Paris, without a dime, without a home and without a job. Nightly, the portals of the Salvation Army swallowed me in kindness and put me to rest on a cot — next to the Negro from Morocco, the man from Peiping, the Japanese and the pious, white-haired Frenchman. Warmth embraced us and tucked us in. The warmth of brotherhood — born in misery.

★ ★ ★

I REMEMBER my first American newspaper job—when I battled to lick the language and the strange routine. Stares, glares, scepticism and doubts were the surroundings haunting me day and night. It was a colleague, from the backwoods of Maine, who talked me out of jumping off the bridge. He gave me the brotherhood of Christians and Jews.

★ ★ ★

I REMEMBER the November day, grey and damp and cold in New York, when the government fired me along with 150 others. Someone in the hierarchy of the agency thought too many Negroes and Jews worked for it. In one of my pockets was a letter telling me I had performed "outstanding" duties. In another pocket was one telling me they were needed no longer.

Prejudice and intolerance had excluded me.

I went to a Western Union office and spent \$5 on a telegram to the President of the United States. Two days later, democracy and fairness returned me to the brotherhood of those privileged to serve.

★ ★ ★

I REMEMBER when thousands of us congregated in a basement of London's Grosvenor Square. There, the lieutenant from Georgia ate happily with the Negro lieutenant from Alabama. It was the brotherhood of wartime — one life, one uniform, one purpose. And no cross was ever lit to burn down the dream that had come true.

★ ★ ★

I REMEMBER the liberal publisher from a democratic state who was ready to hire me and then said: "Too bad you are Jewish. You are the guy I want but I can't take that risk."

Not much later, a Republican publisher from that same state hired me. The brotherhood of Americanism came true.

★ ★ ★

AND I REMEMBER the Jewish mother who phoned to say that her son would not go to school with Negro children. She never understood why I was so horrified.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK



THIRTY years ago, I stood in the yard of our school. And the boys who had grown up with me stoned me and spit at me.

Today, as I look out the window, I can see my youngster playing baseball with gentile classmates and the Negro boy whose father mows the lawn. Above them shines the sun — a Southern sun — and, invisibly, that glorious one of brotherhood at play.

★ ★ ★

To the historian, there may be little evidence of brotherhood in the 20th century.

To the child of this century, there is more to our time than just the tears of bitter and insufferable sufferings.

There are, too, unforgettable bursts of sudden sunshine in brilliant, fleeting seconds.

Yet the historian and the child must agree:

Brotherhood is the only road to a world of tomorrow.

And the only way to reach it is to make this age-old detour: through the underbrush of human hatred and indifference. Struggling onward, in faith and with that courage which comes from determination.

Editorial

Brotherhood, Benevolence and Beneficence

AS WE again celebrate Brotherhood Week, we need to stress again that mere lip service to the ideal of brotherhood is not enough.

If brotherhood is to be more than a slogan which we intone for seven days out of the year from pulpits, platforms, editorial columns and microphones, it must be clothed with the flesh and blood of benevolence and beneficence.

Brotherhood is not an ectoplasmic substance to be conjured up from the limbo each February; it is a living body which breathes and pulsates with vitality; a disposition to do good, a feeling of good will and charitableness; a love of mankind, a desire to promote the happiness of men.

Brotherhood must also be characterized by beneficence which is benevolence in action, which means contributing to a good end, conferring benefits, being profitable, helpful and advantageous to others.

Brotherhood, unfortunately, does not always exist between brothers, nor between neighbors, regions and nations; but wherever and whenever it is absent, there one finds disunity, dissension, disruption and sometimes, death.

Brotherhood, therefore, is not just a visionary, philosophic concept but a relationship which is intensely practical and mutually beneficial.

Brotherhood means a functioning unity between people which is recognized everywhere as essential to the maintenance and improvement of civilization and the development of a common culture; and which has now become widely construed to be necessary to the peace and prosperity of the entire human race.

There can, for example, be no real brotherhood where



some men are penalized because of certain physical differences, religious differences, cultural differences or national differences.

Brotherhood is a tattered and worthless thing when it does not impel men to come to the defense of those who are wronged, the needy, the stricken and the persecuted; when it does not cause men to voice their opposition to evil instead of remaining silent; when it does not rally the loyal about the hapless neighbor.

That brotherhood is a ghastly fraud which permits some men to take advantage of others who are weaker, who are less wise, who are more handicapped.

That brotherhood is a farce which allows men to ridicule, denigrate, insult and humiliate others, more especially those incapable of defending themselves.

Whether they know it or not, all men ARE brothers, responsible for each other's welfare; and if one brother is offense to another, it must not be forgotten that we are not only our brother's KEEPER, but to a very large extent his MAKER, Too!

Brotherhood, without love, understanding, charity and cooperation is a mockery unworthy of mention.

With REAL brotherhood embodying benevolence and beneficence, there is no limit to the heights each of us, our neighbors, our nation and our world may attain; WITHOUT it we ultimately fall into spiritual and physical degradation and decay, as has happened so often in man's long climb out of savagery.

It is a hopeful portent when any people pause in their pursuits to pay tribute to that greatest of human goals—BROTHERHOOD.

Not the American Way

Observance of National Brotherhood Week is growing more important year by year in the United States, as it becomes increasingly evident that the standing of the Nation in the eyes of the world depends upon how successfully it can fulfill its basic democratic ideal of the brotherhood of man. P. 24

Harvey S. Firestone, national chairman of Brotherhood Week and chairman of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., warned the other day in New York that prejudice and criticism based on race, religion or color provide ammunition to enemies trying to destroy the American way of life. On this basis alone, progress toward the equality of rights and privileges for all—as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—is a critical issue that can't be postponed without inviting distrust in many quarters.

Throughout the world the United States has come to stand for freedom, for human dignity and justice. We must preserve that reputation and uphold it, not only against the attacks of enemies without who would destroy it but from those within who would nullify it by denying the rights of some Americans while granting them to others.

Brotherhood Week presents an opportunity for all Americans to pledge themselves anew to a foremost American principle.

TREASURE TROVE By RIC ROBERTS

Brotherhood Or Bedlam!



TEN years ago, when the late Wendell L. Willkie's book, "One World," was well along the way to seven million applauding purchasers, on every continent, it seemed, at last, that Western technology, individual freedom and a new Christian brotherhood would unify mankind. Home from a significant global foray, the "bear of a man," wearing the rumpled blue suit, with colorful gusto, brought warmth to the souls of 15,000,000 Americans of color. He roared: "If Washington must become the moral and political Mecca of the world, I implore that we secure civil justice for the Negro. The implications of civil and economic injustice against Negroes cannot be defended in the global destiny that beckons a crusading America. The call is clarion-clear: in an isolationist America, it was a problem which most Americans regarded as no nation's concern but their own. Today, our position makes it the concern of all men, everywhere!"



WENDELL L. WILLKIE AND A PAL

... "a global audience watches"

Fondly believing the most biased Negrophobe would recognize the emergent pressures and be forced to re-think the relationship of Negro and Nordic, scores of our leaders concurred in belief that the underlying philosophy of the democracies, and particularly the United States, must henceforth condemn racialism.

This point, first made by Mr. Willkie, became the passion of all thinking Americans; the central theme of most Negro pulpits, orators and newsmen. At last, they reasoned, the time has come for further refinement of the democratic concept; perfection of those ideals which the Jefferson and Lincoln generations, so nobly and respectfully, had advanced.

Here, at last, was inescapable challenge. What would be the response? The first index arrived in the voice of a grandson of the vanished Confederacy, President Harry S. Truman, surprisingly, but vainly pleading for civil rights.

Older Americans of color, recounting the past, intuitively felt unsafe; reflecting the philosophers' dictum that creation is always the outcome of an encounter. Yet, without incident, the U. S. Supreme Court began wedging Negroes into lily-white tax-supported universities and, repeatedly, the racist misanthrope groaned as, in turn, the court cancelled restrictive covenants, interstate segregation on public carriers, and, prodded by ex-Judge James A. Cobb's legal research compact, reactivated the so-called "Lost" D. C. laws against segregation.

President Dwight David Eisenhower, with a dignity far beyond that of Mr. Truman, firmly clipped: "We must secure civil rights for all Americans, regardless of color or creed."

The late Walter White, early in 1953, told an audience that the high court would void school segregation and also predicted that the expected Dixie explosions would never materialize. Then, on May 17, 1954, about a month after Mr. White had passed away, the great tribunal delivered that historic determination: the public school must submit to desegregation.

There were rumblings but no incidents. Again, in June, 1955, the court expanded the indictment against racial segregation and, just when it appeared that social paroxysms were no part of this epoch, on February 6, 1956, the long expected mein of "incident" notoriously invaded the campus of the University of Alabama.

Now was the long dreaded hour. In deepest despair, even some of the more optimistic among us seemed certain that the momentum of the decade, the trend toward social and civil justice, had jarred to an end.

"The struggle can be won but we must march as dedicated agents of God," braved one white Florida minister; begging to remain anonymous. That seems to approximate the answer. America needs thousands of dedicated Caucasian ministers, like the Rev. John R. Canedy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, who, warned by his fellow white ministers, February 12, last, to lay off the racial question or be greeted by an empty congregation, stirred a packed lily-white church, that day, with his sermon, "Brotherhood or Bedlam."

We must have men of God, on the white side . . . ready to join our heroic pastors of color, in a common march; white ministers like the Rev. Dr. Robert J. McCracken, New York City, who warns that ". . . segregation affronts both God and American democracy."

Only such ministry can rekindle the cold, grey ashes of a Caucasian Christianity which, though undeniably worshipping God, is also deifying skin color; only such a ministry may, at

the same time, achieve the greater miracle of re-establishing in the hearts of white Southern men, a new faith in themselves and their women.

Brotherhood Lexicon

This is published in the interest of Brotherhood Week February 19-26, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Call Fri. 2-24-56 P. 1
KIN applies to all of us. Words, like human beings, are related. Kinship is a fellow-feeling that should underlie our thoughts of other folk.

Kansas City, Mo. 39
HUMANITY means both human kind and human kindness. Kindness should be as widespread as our kind—mankind.

RESPECT is rooted in self-respect. When a man has a basic assurance of his own worth, he does not have to feel "superior," he has no need of looking down on others so that he may look up at himself. A man who has self-respect respects others.

HUMILITY is bred of true self-respect, for it enables one to look at the whole responsive world with neither superiority nor inferiority—but with the warm equality of neighbor and friend.

CONSIDERATION, regard for others, and esteem, follow in this train.

UNDERSTANDING of oneself increases one's understanding of others. This may bring down the self-estimate of the unthinking, it will bring nearer the sense of the equal worth of all human spirits.

DEMOCRACY rests upon belief in the worth of man. This means the worth of all men. The champions of democracy must therefore be armed not merely with pride but humility; with a sense of responsibility, of brotherhood and human equality.

BROTHERHOOD should be not merely a word but an attitude.

Brotherhood Also-American Week marked

Sat. 2-25-56
NEW YORK — Brotherhood Week, dedicated to the work of improving relations among the nation's racial and religious groups, began Sunday (Feb. 19) under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Baltimore, Md.
In a message to the organization President Eisenhower, honorary chairman of the national observance, affirmed his belief in this work as "essential" for the nation's unity and strength. Harvey S. Firestone Jr., chairman and chief executive of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., is the national chairman. Theme of the 1956 celebration is "Brotherhood - For Peace and Freedom. Believe it! Live it! Support it!"

Mr. Firestone said that more than 10,000 communities in the United States and Canada are expected to join in this year's campaign against bigotry.

Proclamations by governors and mayors have enlisted the cooperation of schools, colleges, theological seminaries, civic bodies, fraternal organizations, veteran and youth groups.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

Practice Brotherhood Daily, Winthrop Rockefeller Urges

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 2-25-56
By PHILLIP THOMAS P. 1
"Only by living brotherhood in our daily lives" can people achieve a true understanding of their fellow men, Winthrop Rockefeller of Petit Jean, Ark., said here yesterday.

Mr. Rockefeller, chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, spoke to a Brotherhood Week meeting sponsored by the Memphis Shrine Club. Some 350 club members and guests from community groups attended.

Memphis, Tenn.
Brotherhood Week, which started last Sunday and ends tomorrow, is sponsored locally by the Memphis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Dr. James A. Wax, rabbi of Temple Israel and Brotherhood Week chairman for the Memphis Round Table, introduced Mr. Rockefeller. Mrs. Thomas Nelson Coppedge is Brotherhood Week chairman for the Women's Division of the Round Table.

Called Great Asset

"We sometimes forget to respect the religious and national backgrounds of others," Mr. Rockefeller said. "To me this difference of backgrounds is one of the greatest assets our country has. It is a rich part of the heritage of America."

He said many minority groups "need a helping hand." The sick and the handicapped he classed as minorities who would benefit through brotherhood in the world.

"And take the 25 Negro students in Hoxie, Ark.," he said. "They are being fought over in every part of the nation. What do you think their feeling is when they find themselves part of a minority?"

Suggesting that the family is the best place to engender the ideal of brotherhood, Mr. Rockefeller said parents are "failing their children" unless they provide a proper example.

Education Use Stressed

Education and the proper use of communications are tools that can also be used in the future for spreading brotherhood, he said.

"We must try to find out how the other person lives," Mr. Rockefeller said, "and through our way of life show other people that brotherhood is not something that is practiced just once a year."

He congratulated Memphis for building a new educational television station and called it a step toward "providing the background of the news of the world so people will know how to react" to great events.

"There is no point on earth which communications don't reach," he said. "But we often forget that in phrasing news things are written in perfectly good faith which may be misunderstood after they have crossed thousands of miles to some other part of the world." "As we go away from this meeting today let us start out and live brotherhood in our every day lives," he said. "Let us concentrate on building for good."

3 Memphians Honored

A high point of the luncheon came with awards given to two Memphians, one a senior at Sacred Heart High School, the other a minister.

Miss Gertrude Geraghty, president of the Women's Division of the Memphis Round Table, presented Miss Edith Arnold of 3545 Stuart, with a \$25 savings bond for writing the best essay on Brotherhood of the 20 local schoolchildren submitting entries. A trophy goes to Miss Arnold's school.

To Dr. Marshall Wingfield, pastor of First Congregational Church, was presented the conference's Tennessee Religion award for "outstanding leadership in promoting the cause of good will and understanding among all the people of our nation."

Thanks Conference

Thanking the conference for the scroll and medal presented to him, Dr. Wingfield said he hopes "the day will come when such recognition is no longer necessary." The award was pre-

sented by Edward F. Barry, their dark brothers. Memphis attorney and a member of the board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In addition to Shrine Club members and members of the Memphis Round Table, representatives from B'nai B'rith, Ahepa, the Knights of Columbus, the Italian Society, the American Jewish Committee, the Irish Society and the Catholic Club were present at the luncheon.

Overwhelming Majority

"When these people become free and equal they will represent the overwhelming majority in the world," she said. "Then the white man realize he is a minority group. When the bal-

Inez Robb Says Brotherhood Is Only Way To Racial Peace

Commercial Appeal
Sat. 2-24-56
Memphis, Tenn.
P. 1 (Picture on Page 44)

By PHILLIP THOMAS

The non-white races' struggle for equality may result in "another dark ages" unless the white man learns to "love his brother," columnist Inez Robb told a Brotherhood Week meeting at the Peabody yesterday.

Miss Robb, Scripps-Howard Newspapers writer whose column appears daily in The Commercial Appeal, rose from a sick bed to speak to 800 men and women gathered at the Skyway. The luncheon meeting was sponsored by the Women's Division of the Memphis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Faint of voice, Miss Robb spoke sitting down and was near collapse from an attack of the flu at the end of her talk.

She said she had decided to "ignore the American problem" of race relations.

Colonialism Is Dead

"I understand the Round Table tried to get a number of big names like Helen Hayes to come here and talk," she said. "They had too much sense to come to the South to talk on anything."

Her audience laughed when she told them that as a "damn Yankee" it's probably safer for me to speak on world brotherhood.

She said that colonialism is "dead as a door nail and nothing will revive it." The man of the East has begun to stir and has "worried the white man by defection to communism and neutralism," she said.

Outlining the growth of nationalism on all the continents, Miss Robb said the French, the British, the Belgians and the Spanish face a struggle in their colonies they can't win.

"Even the Boers in South Africa," she said, "will have to learn they must get along with Jews," she asked the audience to

Brotherhood, she said is the only way to "turn the tide."

"And what is Brotherhood, but love? Only love can win for us—win this great battle," she said. "It is later than we think in this struggle for the soul and allegiance of man."

"If hatred triumphs in this battle, it may lead to the enslavement of man through totalitarian rule—it may lead to another dark age," she said.

"We in America have only ourselves to blame for this continuing revolution," she said. "We applied the torch back in 1776 with the Declaration of Independence. We or no one can put the fire out."

"In the midst of Brotherhood Week—before we return to our complacent prejudices—let us grasp love, let us realize we are our brother's keeper," she said.

Rockefeller Talks Today

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Coppedge, Brotherhood Week chairman for the Women's Division of the Memphis Round Table, introduced Miss Robb.

Appealing to those at the luncheon to join the National Conference of Christians and Jews, she asked the audience to

Join hands in a prayer.

"In loving God more," Mrs. Coppedge said, "we know we love our brother better."

Dr. James A. Wax, rabbi of Temple Israel and Brotherhood Week Chairman for the Round Table, reminded those at the luncheon of a talk to be made at 12:15 this afternoon by Winthrop Rockefeller of Little Rock, chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. Mr. Rockefeller will speak on a Brotherhood theme at a luncheon in the Peabody Ballroom, with the Shrine Club as host. The meeting is open to both men and women, and tickets will be sold at the door at \$1.35 per person. Brotherhood Week ends Sunday.

3 Brotherhood Awards Given

The World Brotherhood Movement presented its three annual awards for "outstanding individual contributions in epitomizing and advancing the principles of human brotherhood" at its annual dinner last night in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The recipients were Mrs. Frieda Schiff Warburg, philanthropist and communal worker; the Rev. Jahn La Farge, editor and educator, and Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland.

The leather-bound citations were presented by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of Radio Corp. of America, an award winner in 1951. The World Brotherhood Movement is sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which organized it six years ago.

Baby Sitter, 13, Saves Child From Death In Fire Which Claims 2 Lives



Two children died but 13-year-old Rosie Scott, babysitter, mother of the children, left photo, was spending an evening, 2, whom she saved. The two other children who suffocated to death, were Diane, 3, and "Butchy" 4. They died before Rosie could rescue them. Note the tear of grief dropping from the eye of Rosie, in sadness for the two lost children.

SAY WHITE HOUSE CONSIDERING RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

New York, Oct. 1 — The White House is still considering the possibility of having President Eisenhower call a conference on the whole problem of race relations in the U. S.

But, presidential assistant Maxwell Raab said such a meeting will not be called until the administration is "sure" it could achieve positive results.

Raab said in a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union Sept. 13—which the ACLU made public administration "is, of course, eager to take any step which would relieve the tension of the present situation."

He added: "We are constantly examining the possibility of a conference. However, before proceeding, it is imperative that we be sure that the result of such a conference would be action rather than words, and that the outcome would be reconciliation, rather than crystallization of two opposing elements."

ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin had written Mr. Eisenhower on Sept. 7 reminding him of his promise to consider calling a race relations conference if Congress failed to pass his Civil Rights Bill.

This promise was made to Florida Gov. Leroy Collins, who had suggested that Mr. Eisenhower summon Southern Governors and Attorneys General to the White House to review "the South's present problems in the whole field of race relations."

Malin pointed out to the President that Congress did not pass his Civil Rights bill, that "six weeks had passed since its adjournment, the party conventions have been held, and the newspapers are highlighting new school-integration troubles."

He added: "So, while we are deeply happy and patriotically proud to note that those troubles are no worse than they are, we strongly urge you to act immediately to call a conference—Bipartisan and Intersectional, comprising private citizens of various groups as well as state and federal officials—on the entire country's present problems in the whole field of race relations."

Malin said such a conference

should be announced "long before election day," maintaining this would be best "for the unity of our people at home and the reputation of our nation abroad."

White House Considering Race Relations Conference

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Brownell Calls For Reason In Human Relations

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28—When humility, insight, reason, and the will to enrich civilization are added no problem in human relations is too complex for solution," recently declared Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the state convention of the Ohio Junior Chamber of Commerce, last Saturday, the Attorney General stated that "every person is entitled to be judged by what he alone is, and not by his color, race or religion."

This proposal made by the executive branch of the Government.

In tracing the history of the franchise in this country, the Attorney General added that "the core of freedom is the right to vote. Without it, 'freedom' becomes a sterile doctrine; a dischettionary hand-out to be disposed or withheld as the few in power chosen to control its existence."

He recalled how the right to vote in the colonial system was limited to white men of property about 200 years ago. This participation was expanded to embrace universal suffrage for all native-born white men. Then the unhampered right to vote for naturalized immigrants was granted then it was widened to include emancipated slaves, then to Negroes in general, and finally to women.

The history of voting in the United States, proclaimed Brownell, in large part reflects the restless striving of each subjugated group for recognition.

Boy, 9, Defies Flames, Rescues Child in Blaze

A 9-year-old boy yesterday dashed into a burning house and carried out a 2-year-old girl as the flames swept through three row houses on First street S.E.

The young rescuer was Mark Hogarth, colored, of the 100 block of D street S.E., who heard the mother of four calling for her missing child.



RESCUER—Mark Hogarth, 9, carries Sharon Merica, 2, whom he rescued from fire in her home.—Star Staff Photo.

The mother, Mrs. James Merica of 316 First street S.E., said one of her children apparently started the fire on the back porch after getting a flame from the pilot light of the kitchen stove.

Wife of a painter who was away from home at the time, Mrs. Merica said she was upstairs when she heard her eldest, James, jr., 7, yell: "Mama, there's a

around for the little girl, she couldn't find her.

That's when Mark ran into the house and started up the stairway to the second floor, where Mrs. Merica thought Sharon might be. He found her halfway up the stairs, trying to get out by herself. He picked her up and carried her to safety.

Seventh Battalion Chief W. J. Walsmith reported "extensive damage" to 314, 316 and 318 First street.

Fourteen pieces of equipment responded to the alarms.

Miami Making Big Strides In Battle to Wipe Out Bias

Herald Miami Fla.
Mon. 2-20-56
Is true brotherhood of man here at home making progress? Or is bigotry and hatred withstanding the efforts of individuals and groups who are dedicated to better understanding and friendship? Adon Taft, The Herald's religion editor, was asked to find the answers. Today's article is the first of several reports Taft will make during Brotherhood Week.

By ADON TAFT
Herald Religion Editor

Brotherhood no longer is just a word or just a special week in Miami. It's something that's really working in everyday life.

Room still exists for improvement, but this area is making big strides in the battle to wipe out prejudices which cause discrimination against individuals because of their race, religion or other personal beliefs.

One of the people often blackballed because of such misunderstanding is the Jew.

The Anti-Defamation League is B'nai B'rith, an organization which tries to overcome prejudice through education, reports a big improvement in the attitude toward Jews in Florida during the past year.

HIGHLIGHT of accomplishments which make for better relations for the Jews was the enactment of the state law forbidding discriminatory advertising, according to the ADL.

Every place in the state except Fort Lauderdale and Delray Beach has just about done away with resort establishment advertising which declares that those of a particular religion are not welcome, ADL reports.

Right in the Miami area such advertising has never been as much a problem as it has been in other resort centers, and the situation continues to improve here, the ADL said.

However, another brotherhood problem is about as big here as anywhere in the state. It is discrimination against Jews when they apply for jobs.

Open denial of a position to an applicant because he is a Jew is not too common, according to the ADL. But many times the door of opportunity is closed subtly.

Often those who are hurt by such practices don't feel like saying anything about it, so it's hard to say how wide the practice is.

Distinct progress has been made in this field, though, the ADL points out.

THERE IS only one professional hate-monger — a person who makes money out of prejudices by printing inflammatory papers, pamphlets and books—left in the whole state and he's in Fort Pierce, according to ADL.

Ku Klux Klans and similar groups are few and far between and hardly anybody listens to their bigotry anyway, the ADL reports.

Jews readily are accepted in schools, civic clubs, and residential communities here, the ADL said.

But there is one new problem which has arisen during the past year. It is the question of religious education in public schools.

The ADL fears any such program would discriminate against Jews because they are a minority group.

A few isolated incidents have occurred in other areas of community life, the ADL says, but brotherhood is fast becoming the normal practice in every situation.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS by Eric P. Walters

STRONG DIXIE SUN

Some of the most frustrated white southerners are to be found in the state of Florida where attitudes on race question have the widest possible variance.

The lush resort communities along the east coast have found it economically profitable to abandon racial prejudice so as to attract some of the nation's top entertainers and money spenders.

The presence of major league baseball teams in the state, taking advantage of the mild weather, have also had their affect upon the thinking of the people.

In these areas where it pays to be democratic, resistance to integrated public facilities is not so great as in others where there is no economic advantage to being a real American.

But, however bigoted, the narrow-minded woolhats from the hinterland can't resist the opportunity of seeing the major league ball teams play, especially since it means only a couple hours of driving.

One day a couple of weeks ago, one section of the stands was packed solidly with a crowd of white supremacists who looked neither white nor supreme.

They were the guests of a farm equipment distributor who had discovered that major league ball games did more to up his sales than a strong sales pitch.

So there he sat, urbane, and sophisticated among a bunch of hicks. Of the 18 players on the field that afternoon seven were Negroes including the catcher and pitcher for one team.

FLORIDA

As if especially inspired, they were outdoing themselves, playing very colorfully — stealing bases making impossible catches, striking out a whole side, and generally dominating the play and unquestionably stealing the spot (sun) light.

Houses Wrecked

Negro Residents Save Hurt Flyer

MIAMI — (INS) — A Marine jet crashed in a Negro residential section on the outskirts of Miami Monday, destroying the roof of one home, sideswiping another and finally slamming into the front of a third.

Miraculously, no one suffered serious injury in the crash, which left a grotesque trail of twisted, flaming rubble.

The pilot, 2nd Lt. R. J. Sutliff, 23, was pulled from the wreckage by quick-thinking residents before the flames had time to take hold.

Sutliff was dazed and bleeding from the mouth but a spokesman at the Opa Locka Marine Air Station said he suffered "only minor injuries as far as we are able to determine now."

The plane was one of four en route to Puerto Rico from their home base in Cherry Point, N. C. Sutliff apparently was trying to set down for a scheduled refueling at Opa Locka when the crash occurred.

Mrs. Mary Lewis, into whose front door the plane crashed, was reated for shock at the scene and hospitalized. "I heard a loud noise when a terrible crash," she said, "then I don't remember a thing."

A neighbor woman, Mrs. Louise Clarke, said Mrs. Lewis was standing outside the house "black and out and moaning."

Mrs. Clarke gave this account of the crash:

"I heard the noise and dashed out the front door. Just as I did one of the plane's wheels hit the porch roof and crashed right through."

"I threw myself on the ground. After I got up, I saw what happened and went to help the men pull the pilot out of the plane."

Herald
P.I.
Jan. 4-13-56
Miami, Fla.

39 flv

"THERE I WAS ..." explains 2nd Lt. R. L. Sutliff, pilot of the Marine jet fighter that crashed in Opa-locka Monday, to the four youths who pulled him from the wreckage before it burst into flames. The boys are, from left, William Perry, 14, of 2550 NW 152nd St.; William Pace, 17, of 2525 NW 151st St.; Ernie Johnson, 17, of 2551 NW 152nd St., and Charles Clark, 18, of 2501 NW 152nd St. They were presented letters of commendation Thursday by Col. Allen C. Koonce, commander of the Marine Corps Air Station, for rescuing Sutliff "with complete disregard for your own personal safety and in the face of danger."

"Catholic Apostle Of Negro Rights" Honored

NORFOLK, Va.

A prominent Catholic leader, who did pioneering work in the field of race relations, recently celebrated an unusual and unique double Golden Jubilee in New York City. He is Father John La Farge, S. J., who celebrated 50 years of work as a priest, and 50 years as a Jesuit.

Persons appearing on the program paid tributes to Father La Farge for his courageous leadership in race relations and the church. He was described as a gentle and modest priest, as an educator, an editor, a leader in interracial work, an author and an exemplary and devoted Ambassador of Christ.

TRIBUTES were paid to Father La Farge as one of the great friends and defenders of American Negroes. By his patient, persistent and courageous championship of the rights of Negroes, he has helped mightily in changing the attitude of the whites toward their colored neighbors, and in enabling the latter to enter into the main stream of American life.

After some years of teaching, he was assigned to pastoral and missionary work in southern Maryland. Here he found his client and his life-work: The Negro and his emancipation from the economic, social and cultural shackles fastened upon him by prejudice and discrimination. Here he spent 15 busy years struggling to open new doors of opportunity to the Negro.

HE WAS FOR many years the guiding genius of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, an agricultural and industrial secondary school established in St. Mary's county, Md., to provide vocational training for Negroes. Called to the staff of America in 1926, Father La Farge began his long career as a journalist and editor, using his new post as a pulpit from which to proclaim throughout the nation the rights of the Negroes.

In 1928 he founded the Catholic

Laymen's Union, an organization of Negro business and professional men, to study the great social encyclicals. Three years later he launched a series of weekly radio broadcasts over the Paulist Radio Station under the title, "Catholic Interracial Hour." The talks were eloquent pleas for economic and social justice for the dark-complexioned victims of the white man's prejudice.

ON PENTECOST Sunday in May, 1934, Father La Farge sponsored the first Catholic interracial mass meeting, which was held in New York's Town Hall and attracted wide attention. To combat prejudice and discrimination and to wipe out the evils of segregation and Jim Crow practices, he founded the first Catholic Interracial Council.

To give that council a voice that would be heard far and wide, he took over Interracial Review, a magazine with a national circulation founded by another great pioneer champion of the Negroes, Father William M. Markhoe, S. J., of St. Louis. That magazine has made crystal clear to all the deep concern and solicitude of the Catholic Church for the rights and welfare, material and spiritual, of the Negro.

IN THE PLAZA before the Cathedral in Mexico City stands an impressive marble monument, depicting a missionary protecting the Indians from the Soldiers of Cortes. On it is inscribed, "Stranger, if you love virtue, stop and venerate. This is Father Bartolome de Las Casas, Father of the Indians."

Some day in the heart of Harlem a grateful people will erect a statue depicting a priest defending the Negroes and pleading for their rights. On it will be carved, "Father John La Farge, S. J., Apostle of the Negroes and Champion of Their Rights."

Rabbis to Discuss Integration, Religion in School

Herald P.4-B
The meeting of the Florida

Assn. of Rabbis here Monday will highlight Greater Miami synagogue activities next week, which also will include a public announcement of the appointment of Rabbi Yaacov Rosenberg to head the High Holy Day appeals for State of Israel bonds.

A 10th anniversary celebration honoring Cantor Samuel Kelemer at Temple Beth Shalom.

Groundbreaking for the new South Dade Jewish Center. Memorial Day observances. And services paying tribute to Jewish education.

The association of rabbis will open its meeting Monday at the Waldman Crown Hotel in Miami Beach, with main business sessions slated Tuesday.

Scheduled for discussion will be such subjects as integration, sectarian religion in Florida public schools, expansion of Jewish education, expansion of Jewish youth club activities, teacher training institutes and community problems.

Officers will be elected and installed at a banquet Tuesday night.

Rabbi Rosenberg, of Beth David Congregation, has been appointed by the Greater Miami Rabbinical Assn. to head the High Holy Days appeal which will seek to top last year's sales of more than \$100,000. He will try to enlist every member of every local congregation as a bond holder.

★ ★ ★
TEMPLE BETH SHOLOM, Chase Ave. and 41st St., Miami Beach — The entire weekend will be given over to the celebration of Cantor Kelemer's 10th anniversary with the congregation. Cantor Irving Robinson, of Coral Gables Jewish Center, and Cantor Jack Bornstein, of Temple Israel, will sing for the 8:15 service tonight and 9 a.m. service Saturday as a tribute to Cantor Kelemer. A dinner in his honor will be held at 7 p.m. Saturday at the Seville Hotel.

★ ★ ★
SOUTH DADE JEWISH CENTER, meeting in Sunset Elementary School — Ground breaking for a new 1,000-seat, \$100,000 center will take place at 12:30 p.m. Sunday on the seven-acre tract on N. Kendall Drive between Red Road and U.S. 1. The ceremony will take place within a roped-off area where the modern CBS center will be erected. For the 8:30 service tonight, the congregation will hear Seymour Samet, southeast area director of the Amer-

ican Jewish Committee.

★ ★ ★
NORTH DADE JEWISH CENTER, 136th St. and W. Dixie Hwy. — "Did They Die in Vain?" will be Rabbi Henry Okolica's sermon topic for the 8:15 service tonight in recognition of Memorial Day. Ronald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Schoenfeld, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
CONGREGATION BETH JACOB, 301 Washington Ave., Miami Beach — Dr. Tibor H. Stern will conduct Memorial Day services at 11 a.m. Wednesday at Mt. Sinai Cemetery.

★ ★ ★
BETH EMETH CONGREGATION, 12201 NW 7th Ave. — Sunday School students will present a sterling silver pointer, to be used in reading of the Torah Scroll (Bible), to the congregation during commencement exercises at 8 p.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
ZAMORA JEWISH CENTER, 44 Zamora Ave., Coral Gables — Mrs. Matilda Ratner, president of the Bureau of Jewish Education, will join Rabbi B. Leon Hurwitz, in discussing "Spiritual Maturity" at the service at 8:15 tonight which will honor students in the Institute of Adult Jewish Studies who will receive certificates.

★ ★ ★
CORAL GABLES JEWISH CENTER, 320 Palermo Ave. — Rabbi Morris A. Skop will discuss "What's Missing in Our Youth Education Today?" at the Hebrew School's first graduation at 8:15 tonight. Louis Klesner, educational director, will present diplomas to seven graduates. Elliott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zack, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9:45 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
CONGREGATION OF MONTICELLO PARK, 1099 NE 163rd St., North Miami Beach — Certificates will be presented to adults completing courses in Jewish history, customs and ceremonies during the 8:15 service tonight when Rabbi Isaac N. Leres will tell "Why I Am a Jew." Bruce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Novinson, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 1701 Washington Ave., Miami Beach — Graduation and closing exercises for the Sunday and daily religious school will be at 10 a.m. Sunday. Howard, son of Mrs. Rae Wieselberg, and Perry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Steinberg, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
ISRAELITE CENTER, 3198 SW 24th Ter. — The annual picnic for the religious school will be held Sunday at Matheson Hammock. Jeffrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson, will become Bar Mitzvah at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
AGUDATH ISRAEL HEBREW INSTITUTE, 7801 Carlyle Ave., Miami Beach — Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schenker have contributed the funds to equip the synagogue with individual seats with foam rubber upholstery. Dr. Isaac Hirsch Ever will preach on "Secret of Our Endurance" at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
BETH RAPHAEL CONGREGATION, 139 NW 3rd Ave. — "Heroes of the Spirit" will be Rabbi Arie Becker's topic at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
BETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION, 40th St. at Prairie Ave., Miami Beach — Rabbi H. Louis Rottman will speak

on "The Man Moses" at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
HIALEAH-MIAMI SPRINGS JEWISH CENTER, 951 Flamingo Way, Hialeah — "A Restless Ark and a Tired People" will be the topic of Rabbi Boris A. Rackovsky at 8:15 tonight.

★ ★ ★
BETH DAVID CONGREGATION, 2625 SW 3rd Ave. — Rabbi Rosenberg will discuss "Jewish Living Through Jewish Learning", honoring the students of the Institute of Adult Jewish Studies, at 8:15 tonight. Kermit, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Bot, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9 a.m. Saturday. The congregation's annual picnic will be held at 10:30 a.m. Sunday at Gulfstream Park.

★ ★ ★
TIFEREH ISRAEL NORTHSIDE CENTER, 6500 N. Miami Ave. — Rabbi Abraham Herscovitz will discuss "Sigmund Freud—One Hundred Years" at 8:30 tonight.

★ ★ ★
MIAMI HEBREW CONGREGATION, 1101 SW 12th Ave. — "A Voyage Back to Childhood" will be Rabbi Simon April's topic at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
TEMPLE ZION, 5720 SW 17th St. — Rabbi Alfred Waxman will speak on "Leading Lights" at 9 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
CONGREGATION BETH TFILOH, 935 Euclid Ave., Miami Beach — Rabbi Joseph E. Packovsky will outline "The Rabbi's Duty to the People" at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
KNESETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION, 1415 Euclid Ave., Miami Beach — "Try a Kind Word" will be Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan's topic at the 8:30 a.m. Saturday service.

★ ★ ★
CONGREGATION BETH EL, 500 SW 17th Ave. — Dr. Shmaryahu T. Swirsky will preach on "The Achievement and the Instrument" at the 8:30 a.m. Saturday service.

★ ★ ★
TEMPLE ISRAEL, 137 NE 19th St. — Closing exercises for the religious school will be held at 10 a.m. Sunday. Officers will be elected at a congregational meeting at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

★ ★ ★
TEMPLE SINAI, meeting in Carpenters Hall, 131st St. and NE 6th Ave. — Lay members of the congregation will conduct the service under the direction of Carl Lipton at 8:15 tonight.

★ ★ ★
LAGLER-GRANADA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 50 NW 51st Pl. — John, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Katon, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9 a.m. Saturday.

★ ★ ★
NORTH SHORE JEWISH CENTER, 620 75th St., Miami Beach — James, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Newmark, and Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wagner, will become Bar Mitzvah at 9 a.m. Saturday.

Post \$222G
Afro-American
boycott bail
Set 12-15-56

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A total of \$22,000 in property, securities and cash was posted here Friday as bond for 21 officers of the Inter-Civic Council, sponsors of the seven months old bus boycott.

The bond, required by Municipal Judge John A. Rudd before he would grant an appeal of his conviction of the 21 for operating a transportation system without a franchise, was double the \$500 fines imposed on each defendant.

In addition to the fines, Judge Rudd had sentenced each of the defendants to 60 days in jail, which were suspended after they had been placed on probation for a year.

Afro-American
PROSECUTION of the car pool operators was designed by Tallahassee authorities in an effort to end the boycott of the buses.

But the scheme has failed. Although they have been deprived of their car pool system, the boycotters have refused to get back on the buses as long as a segregated seating system remains.

Many of them have walked, while others sought rides from motorists on a voluntary basis.

JUDGE RUDD on Oct. 20 held the car pool set up illegal because it completed with the city bus system already licensed to do business.

Lawyers for the boycotters contend that Judge Rudd erred because the car pool system charged no fares and was purely voluntary.

They further contended that the licensed bus system illegally discriminated against them by compelling them to be herded in the rear although they paid the same fare as other passengers.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Depend on Enoc P. Waters
Chicago, Ill.
Jan 7-28-56

BYPASSING THE BYPASSER

Unorthodox and even unscrupulous methods must be devised at times to combat injustice, and no one is more adept at "trickery" than many southern Negroes who have been forced to use their wits to outmaneuver those who would persecute them because of their race.

Right now in a certain southeastern state, the market is glutted with watermelons due largely to a bitter undercover battle between whites and Negroes growing out of tension over the desegregation issue.

It came about this way:

Negro farmers in a certain section are regularly visited by a buyer who comes through and purchases large quantities of watermelons for sale in nearby cities.

Since the advent of radio they have been getting a fair price since they know in advance and from day to day the price melons are demanding on the market.

Last year, many suffered huge losses because the white buyers by-passed the Negro melon growers because, he charged, Negroes would use the money to combat segregation.

As the leader of a local White Citizens Council put it: "We are cutting our throats when we do business with Negroes who are using the money to support the NAACP which is doing everything possible to change out God-given way of life."

The Negro melon growers who suffered by this boycott last year, were too cagey to be caught in the same trap again. Several of the largest of them quietly formed a little combine last winter.

Through a Negro bank they secured a loan which provided the necessary capital for putting their plan in operation. All this was done without any publicity or fanfare.

Then as usual the white buyer came through the area buying up whole crops of watermelons for shipment to their usual points of distribution in the nearby cities.

As was to be expected he meticulously avoided the Negro growers except in one of two instances where they were forced to make small purchases to fill anticipated orders.

When the shipments began pouring into the cities, consternation reigned. Many of the outlets which the white buyer had been servicing for years expressed surprise when the melons showed up.

"There must be an error," they said, "we've already purchased as many melons from you as we can at this time."

The buyer was amazed. He hadn't sold any melons to these outlets.

Place after place he found the same situation. Finally one explained:

"A Nigger who said he was working for you just dropped off a load of melons and we paid him. You mean he ran off with that money."

"Well not exactly," mused the buyer realizing what had happened. "They weren't my melons he sold you. They came from some other place."

And so they did. The Negro farmers are by-passing the buyer and selling directly to the city outlets.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Depend on Enoc P. Waters
Chicago, Ill.
Jan 7-14-56

A SENSE OF JUSTICE

There's an innate sense of fairness in most people that manifests itself when an instance of injustice confronts them.

No one knew this better than an old, affable Negro cafe owner in a small Indiana city some years ago.

Old John, as he was known, had operated a small cafe in the heart of town opposite the city hall for more years than most of the people who patronized him could recall.

His rented establishment was not elaborate, in fact it was quite humble. It could be characterized as a joint for it lacked many of the refinements of modern, up-to-date restaurants.

But it had two commodities which attracted to it most of the persons working in the city hall from the mayor and city council members on down to clerks. Very few were colored.

And though there were much finer establishments they could go to, they preferred putting up with whatever inconvenience was entailed in patronizing old John.

He served just plain wholesome food, well cooked and seasoned and in generous portions.

The other big attraction was old John himself. Through the years he had developed an easy going familiarity with his regular customers. He knew their families and their business affairs and discussed them as one old friend to another.

"Before you go home," he told one of the city's leading attorneys, "I wish you'd stop by. I baked a little cake for your daughter's birthday."

He saved ham bones and meat scraps for another customer's dog.

He sent the mayor's wife a recipe for his special brand of crab gumbo which the mayor liked.

There were several prominent women in town who had gotten their first instruction in cooking from him.

Old John was quite disturbed when a flashy new restaurant opened up down the street from him. It glittered with glass and stainless steel.

The menu was far more extensive than Old John could afford. It was air-conditioned and soft music filled the air.

In spite of old John's fears, his rival had everything but customers, for old John's regulars assured him they would never desert him.

Then his rival bought the building housing old John's cafe, and ousted him. Because the location was better, he moved his flashy restaurant into the quarters once occupied by old John's place.

The local paper did a story about the passing of old John's place. But it was no consolation to John. He missed his friends as much as he missed the income from his little business.

Then one day several months later, a group of his friends came to John. They had rented the quarters just vacated by old John's rival, and they were there to escort him back to the cafe business and back to the friends so dear to his heart.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Depend on Enoc P. Waters
Chicago, Ill.
Jan 8-25-56

CARUSO FINDS A WAY

Without thinking why, people often want to deny to Negroes privileges they accept for themselves as a matter of course.

That's why when a Negro appears at a place where Negroes are not usually seen, he evokes so much interest and concern.

Small, dapper Arthur Caruso, an erstwhile New Yorker, now living in Detroit, has perhaps bobbed up unexpectedly to more places where Negroes had not been before than anyone else. He makes a specialty of it.

A passionate orator of the old school of homiletics, a dabbler in politics and a man without racial inhibitions though a staunch race man, Caruso moves about with a freedom that frightens some of his friends.

Never let him suspect that a place would rather that Negroes not come there, for there Caruso will go and before it's all over, he will be accorded every consideration and respect.

Once he walked into the cafeteria of a YMCA in the white section of Detroit.

As he awaited his turn in line, the manager called him aside.

"This cafeteria," the manager informed him in whispered tones, "is for Y members only."

Caruso produced his Y card from the branch in the Negro section of town.

"I'm afraid that card's no good here."

"Do you eat here?" Caruso asked.

"Why, yes, of course, I'm the manager of the cafeteria."

"Let me see your card," Caruso demanded.

The man turned livid and Caruso marched back to the line to be served.

On another occasion, he visited a church on the opposite side of town from where he lives and normally worships.

All the white worshippers turned and gazed at him as he

walked down the aisle toward the front and began edging his way into a pew. The minister almost choked over his text.

When he sat down, he found he had plenty of room for the good worshippers had moved away as though he were an infidel.

But Caruso, undismayed, undisturbed merely folded his hands and directed his attention to the rostrum.

When the service was over and he was leaving, the minister who was at the door greeting his parishioners said to Caruso.

"I was surprised to see you here. Aren't there any churches in your part of town?"

"Oh, yes," Caruso assured him, "but I was given to understand that God was here, too."

The minister quickly turned to greet other of his members on their way out.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender by Enoc P. Waters
Sat. 9-8-56
CHICAGO, ILL.

Forced to accept and live un-sponsible for the Supreme Court der jim crow conditions, many decision.

Negroes have rationalized their Wednesday, a friend on his acceptance of it — some to the way home from work saw Nubby point where their mental ma- on the Church st. bus. He wasn't neuvings have become convic- on the back seat. He was sitting tions. But not such a person was a The word got around and when as TV had shown him, only he rather loquacious colorful char-Nubby turned up at his favorite didn't have much to do.

acter called Nubby who is well liquoring spot, the question was "Where are all the people and known around the beer and wine put to him. "Why had he aban- all the traffic," Joe asked.

Aside from occasionally work-said it was the most comfort- day."

ing at one job or another, usu- able."

ally late at night so his days He smiled sheepishly, but he I thought this was the busiest

and evenings are free for h i s is a resourceful man. "Oh, corner in the world."

convivial communions with his that, he stammered. "Well, its "Not on Sundays," the cop explained. "You see all the tall

friends, he likes nothing better like this. That back seat was explained. "You see all the tall buildings are closed and the

than to argue the issues of the the most comfortable then. Had stores are all closed. These

day while someone else buys the I sat anywhere else some white stores and office buildings are

drinks. His boast has always been that or the driver might have ask- what make the corner so busy

he is a race man and that he is ed me to move, or I might have during the week."

a staunch and uncompromising got into a fight. Sure it was the "Where you suppose the peo- ple are now," Joe asked in dis-

fighter for full rights for Ne-most comfortable then. No one appointment.

groes. However, no one knows of bothered me back there. But "Well," the cop guessed,

anything concrete he has ever this is a new day. Im comfort- done — even so little as make- able now anywhere on the bus.

a contribution to the NAACP.

Sometime ago, a jesting friend hurt his pride by pointing out to him in front of his audience that he was no better than any other Negro since he, like the others, meekly took a seat in the rear when he had occasion to ride the buses.

"Of course, I do," he admitted, "but not for the reason you think. I sit back there because that back seat is the most comfortable. Even if there wasn't any jim crow I'd ride b a c k there," he asserted.

No one believed him, of course, but time after time in the face of taunts and jeers he repeated his story. "Why back there," he said, "you don't have people pushing by you all the time and climbing over you."

No longer than Saturday night, April 21, he was called upon to explain that "the big back seat in the bus is the most comfortable. That's why I ride there. It's wider. I get more elbow room."

Then, Monday, April 23 the U. S. Supreme Court killed all state and local Jim Crow laws on the buses. Nubby was loud in his praise of the action. He had felt that he in some way was re-

red cap, wasn't far from State there," asked Joe.

and Madison which he had "They're looking for new homes out there, trying to get intersection in the world. away from the colored people

But when he arrived, shortly who're taking the town over."

before noon which he understood "Oh," said Joe, "and walked was the peak time for people away."

and traffic at the intersection, it was deserted.

Only an occasional auto pass- ed and there were fewer peo- ple than he used to see on

Farish street in Jackson.

But the cop was there, just as TV had shown him, only he didn't have much to do.

"Where are all the people and all the traffic," Joe asked.

"Well, the cop said, "it's Sun- day."

"Yea, I know," said Joe, "but it. This is the case when an

I thought this was the busiest exclusive—which usually means expensive also — women's dress

"Not on Sundays," the cop expensive also — women's dress

explained. "You see all the tall shoppe in a south-west city re-

buildings are closed and the cently instituted a policy of not

stores are all closed. These serving Negro women.

It was a strange procedure, for the trend in the area recently

has been to desegregate. So the reversal of policy by the wom-

en's shoppe excited consider- able comment among Negro

women. They just couldn't understand it. For a number of years the

wives of a select few profes- sional men who could afford it

had been trading at the store and receiving gracious attention.

They were shocked when the store management wrote them letters expressing regret that it

would have to stop serving them. Several called and sought an

explanation. But in each in- stance they were given rather

foggy replies that were unsat- isfactory.

Even when they formed a committee and called upon the

manager of the store, they still got no logical explanation as to

why they had been rejected as clients of the store.

Their curiosity about why they had been rejected plagued them

more than the humiliation of the insulting action. So they pur-

sued the thing by urging their husbands to meet with store of-

ficials and get an explanation.

"Doesn't the loss of money mean anything to you as a busi-

nesswoman?" they asked the manager.

"Oh, yes," she admitted, "but it's a matter over which we have no control."

Then they pointed out that they represented just a few of the Negro customers.

"Why in the last 10 years, one of them pointed out, "your business with Negroes has in-

creased 100 fold I should think."

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were enroute to or from home.

"But our greatest humiliation was our inability to make an arrest. All we could do was 'ap-

prehend' or 'detain' a culprit. A white officer who was assign-

ed as our 'supervisor' and who patrolled the district with us

had to be summoned to make an arrest.

"He was one of the toughest men I have ever known. Be-

cause of his cruelty and his practice of indiscriminately

clubbing and shooting Negroes, city wide sentiment developed

that resulted in the appointment of the three Negro cops.

"He was not respected by the Negroes, he was feared, but

above all, he was hated. The police chief kept him on the beat

in spite of protests because 'that's that kind of man you

need in that part of town.'

"But one thing the police chief didn't figure on was Negro GIs

who came to town occasionally from a nearby army camp.

They soon learned to hate him, too, after several of their num-

ber were beaten. "Unlike the Negro civilians who

had tolerated his abuse for years, they decided one night when he

broke his club over a GI's head, to teach him a lesson.

"Two of them attacked him,

took his gun and club away, then turned him over to another

GI who held the heavyweight championship of the camp.

"A big crowd gathered, and this Negro GI pug began pum-

melling the white cop.

"He was big and strong, too, but ineffectual against the GI

who was an expert boxer. My partner and I rushed to the

scene and after sizing up the situation just stood and watched

until the GI had reduced the cop to a mass of helpless flesh.

"We picked the cop up and took him to the hospital. When

he regained consciousness the first thing he wanted to know is

why we didn't help him.

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Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender by Enoc P. Waters
Sat. 9-29-56
CHICAGO, ILL.

STATE AND MADISON

Almost from the time he was at home sleeping, reading the

a child, Joe had looked for- papers or listening to radio or

ward to some day living in Chi- watching TV."

cago. It was a very natural de- "I'm sorry they're not here.

sire on the part of one born I like to see this corner when it's

and living in Mississppi. busy. All the folks can't be

Every week or so, he heard home."

of some older people packing up "No," the cop agreed. "Some

and moving north to Chicago. are on picnics, visiting friends,

Then occasionally, neighbors or away on trips."

friends would come back from "I wish they were here so I

Chicago — some to stay be- could see them."

cause they couldn't make it, "Well, they'll be here bright

but more often just for a visit. and early tomorrow. You from

The urge to go to Chicago had out of town?"

a salutary affect upon Joe. He "Yessir," said Joe, "just from

studied hard to his high school lessons, preparing himself for

the big day. Time passed too

slowly for he wanted to become

a man, so he could get permis-

sion to leave.

When he arrived in Chicago

it was Sunday morning. The sta-

tion, he learned from a friendly

"Well," the group explained,

"there are some more people

but they're out in the suburbs."

"What are they doing out

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender by Enoc P. Waters
Sat. 9-15-56
CHICAGO, ILL.

PURELY FEMININE LOGIC

When women institute a poli- cy of racial segregation, it is

almost impossible to fath- om what reasoning lies behind

This is the case when an ex- clusive—which usually means

expensive also — women's dress shoppe in a south-west city re-

cently instituted a policy of not serving Negro women.

It was a strange procedure, for the trend in the area recently

has been to desegregate. So the reversal of policy by the wom-

en's shoppe excited consider- able comment among Negro

women. They just couldn't understand it. For a number of years the

wives of a select few profes- sional men who could afford it

had been trading at the store and receiving gracious attention.

They were shocked when the store management wrote them

letters expressing regret that it would have to stop serving them.

Several called and sought an explanation. But in each in-

stance they were given rather foggy replies that were unsat-

isfactory. Even when they formed a

committee and called upon the manager of the store, they still

got no logical explanation as to why they had been rejected as

clients of the store. Their curiosity about why they

had been rejected plagued them more than the humiliation of

the insulting action. So they pur- sued the thing by urging their

husbands to meet with store of- ficials and get an explanation.

"Doesn't the loss of money mean anything to you as a busi-

nesswoman?" they asked the manager.

"Oh, yes," she admitted, "but it's a matter over which we have

no control."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender by Enoc P. Waters
Sat. 9-22-56
CHICAGO, ILL.

THEIR SECRET WEAPON

"The best weapon to use against the prejudiced white

man is his own prejudice."

Speaking was a Chicago police- man who, back in the forties,

was one of the first three Ne- gro police officers appointed in

a deep south city. "We were pretty proud of our

appointments until we learned that we were not to be real po-

licemen. Although we were given a uniform and a badge, we were

not permitted to carry a gun. Our only weapon aside from our

fists was a club.

"Further our authority was re- stricted to the colored section of

town and we were even caution- ed about wearing our uniform

outside the district unless we

took his gun and club away, then turned him over to another

GI who held the heavyweight championship of the camp.

"A big crowd gathered, and this Negro GI pug began pum-

melling the white cop.

"He was big and strong, too, but ineffectual against the GI

who was an expert boxer. My partner and I rushed to the

scene and after sizing up the situation just stood and watched

until the GI had reduced the cop to a mass of helpless flesh.

"We picked the cop up and took him to the hospital. When

he regained consciousness the first thing he wanted to know is

why we didn't help him.

Bishop Urges Race-Relations Leadership

Courier-Journal Episcopalians Asked To Make Drive for Funds

The Rt. Rev. C. Gresham Marmion said last night "it does no good to criticize other sections of the country" for racial situations Kentucky does not have to face.

The bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Kentucky pleaded for "responsible leadership from all races" that "looks to God for guidance."

Also in his "state of the diocese" speech, he reported that the diocese's executive council has recommended a \$400,000 fund drive.

He spoke at the opening service of the annual conventions of the diocese and the diocesan woman's auxiliary at Calvary Church.

Fund Drive Vote Today

The proposed fund drive will be voted on today. As outlined by Bishop Marmion, it would provide money for new churches, with some funds earmarked for a camp and conference center.

On race relations he said:

"Progress is being made in Kentucky in this field and we should think God for it. Other states have not been so fortunate.

"It does not good to criticize other sections of the country while we do not have to face the same situations faced elsewhere. What is needed here and elsewhere is responsible leadership from all races; leadership which looks to God for guidance."

Earlier in the convention the Rt. Rev. Conrad H. Gesner, missionary bishop of South Dakota, addressed the 375 delegates and members at a dinner in the Brown Hotel.

The report of the past year's activities in the Kentucky diocese showed:

A 38 per cent increase in parish memberships and a 148 per

cent increase in mission memberships. Missions differ from parishes in that they receive financial help from the diocese.

New church buildings or additions have been completed at Russellville, Madisonville, Henderson, Elizabethtown, and Brandenburg. St. Paul's Church in Louisville has sold its property at Fourth and Magnolia and is planning erection of a church at Taylorsville and Lowe roads.

These additional building needs were listed:

All-purpose church buildings in "at least four" communities outside Jefferson County.

Four new church buildings in Jefferson County.

The delegates will also consider giving financial help in the erection of a Canterbury House being considered for the University of Kentucky by the diocese of Lexington.

Today's program begins with a joint Holy Communion service at 7:30 a.m. at Calvary Church. Delegates to the diocesan convention will have breakfast at the church. Business sessions will follow. The woman's auxiliary meetings start at 9:45 a.m. in Christ Church Cathedral.

**STATE REFORM
DRAWN FOR SOUTH**
Mon. 4-23-56

**Regional Assembly Suggests
Moves to Improve Rule
and Ease 'Anxieties'**
New York, N.Y.

LEADING CITIZENS MEET

**Stronger Role Is Urged on
Governors and Legislatures
in Approach to Problems**

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

BILOXI, Miss., April 22—The Southern Assembly offered proposals today to help Southern state governments "improve the capacity to exercise power responsibly, democratically, intel-

ligently and efficiently."

Forty-five men and women representing varied fields in eight Southern states have been meeting here in closed sessions four days to try to work out solutions for urgent public problems.

The assembly is the first regional follow-up to the American Assembly, which was founded in 1950 by President Eisenhower, then head of Columbia University, as a method of getting individuals to do intensive thinking and talking about major issues.

The assembly's findings, read at an open meeting of the final session were aimed at alleviating "anxieties and uncertainties" in state government structures arising from racial tensions, one-party political domination, urbanization, industrialization and outmoded executive and legislative procedures.

Role of Governors

The proposal emphasized that because policymaking was the most important function of state government, the roles of Governors and Legislatures must be strengthened in public confidence.

It was recommended that Governors should "set the tone of public discussion by an appeal for sober thought and action in race relations problems," and by using "all means at their disposal to prevent violence and to maintain public order."

The proposals spelled out steps for the following:

Fair reapportionment of Legislatures, constitutional revisions, regulation of lobbying, less restriction on the re-election of Governors, greater caution in accepting Federal grant-in-aid programs, elimination of the earmarking of state revenues, Civil Service improvements and more home rule by local government units.

The conferees included bankers, farmers, labor leaders, business men, educators, journalists and state agency heads from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The assembly is the first effort to broaden the American Assembly concept of nonpartisan, continuing conferences at which leading citizens can meet on critical issues.

In the pattern evolved by the American Assembly at its Arden House meetings in Harriman, N. Y., the participants try to

reconcile divergent views through friendly debate. Hard conclusions will not be sought; rather, the emphasis is on attaining clarification, definition and perspective.

Universities Are Sponsors

The meeting was held under the sponsorship of Tulane and Columbia Universities. The theoretical material used in debate was prepared by university scholars.

Dr. Henry W. Wriston, former president of Brown University and a director of the American Assembly, attended as an observer. He said "this first regional meeting exceeded all expectations in size, quality of participation, and in the candor and insights which marked the discussions."

The conferees noted "clear signs of the development in the region of a two-party system in Presidential politics." But they cited "sharp divergencies of opinion" in the assembly whether two-party politics should be extended to state and local arenas.

N. E. A. Tours Queried

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:
The distressing position in which the National Education Association has placed itself by sponsoring overseas tours that include countries having Jews illustrates the failure of some citizens and civic groups to recognize the part they can and should play in combating discrimination wherever it occurs.

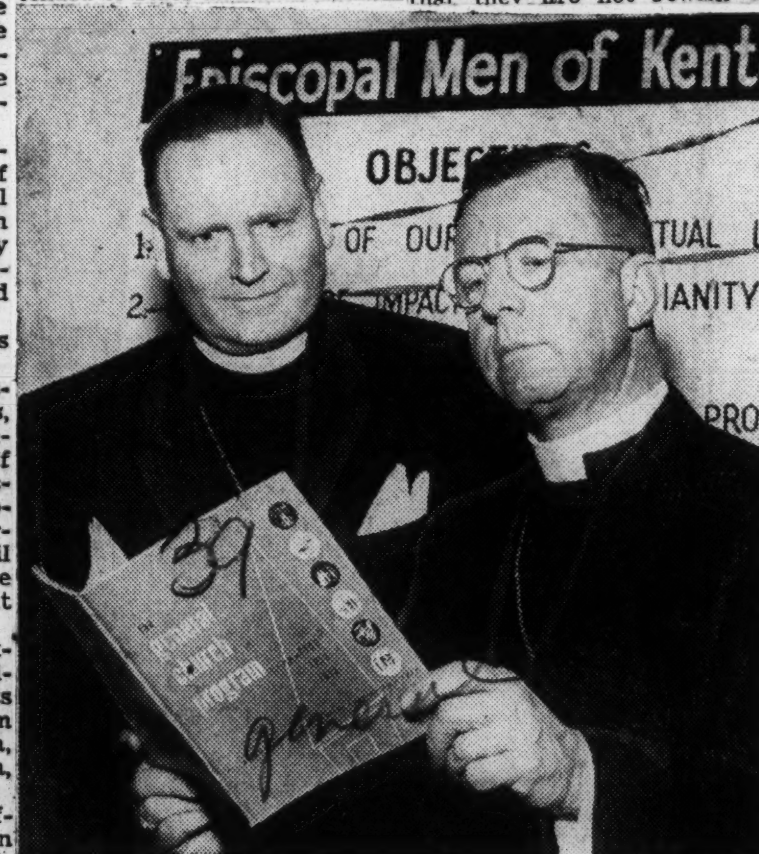
It seems that the N. E. A. arranges summer tours for its members to foreign lands; that some of these tours include countries like Jordan that refuse to admit Jews; that the N. E. A., despite its well-known opposition to all forms of discrimination, has continued to sponsor these tours and has adopted the practice of informing its members that if they apply for tours that include countries that discriminate they will have to submit affidavits from their clergymen stating that they are not Jewish or else

they will not get the visas they need for their proposed journey.

The N. E. A. either has not considered or has rejected the idea that a simpler and more dignified course would be to leave out of its tours any nations that discriminate. Surely there is no shortage of countries for its members to visit. Those who wish to go to Jordan and Saudi Arabia despite the discriminatory barriers they impose can always make their own arrangements.

Granted the N. E. A. has no responsibility for the discriminatory policies of foreign nations, granted even that it has no obligation to protest such discrimination, it should recognize that it has an opportunity to make a significant contribution to the elimination of such barriers by informing countries that discriminate that their policies disqualify them for inclusion in N. E. A. sponsored tours. This would be an application of the principle underlying the practice of many organizations, including N. E. A., not to hold meetings at hotels that discriminate on racial or religious grounds. The widespread adoption of that policy has contributed to the reduction of discrimination at hotels in many parts of the country. Given the opportunity to make the same contribution here, the N. E. A. does a disservice to itself when it takes the easy course of convenience rather than that of principle.

MORTON GOTTSCHALL,
Dean, College of Liberal Arts and
Science, The City College.
New York, June 28, 1956.



Courier-Journal Photo

EPISCOPAL SPEAKERS . . . The Rt. Rev. Conrad H. Gesner, left, and Bishop C. Gresham Marmion, Jr., spoke yesterday at the opening of conventions of Episcopal diocese of Kentucky and diocesan women's auxiliary.

Exemplary Race Relations

Post Tri. 2-24-56
The municipal authorities of Montgomery, Ala., chose Washington's birthday—they might even more appropriately have chosen Lincoln's birthday—to ease their sense of frustration with a monumental display of folly. Their sense of frustration is easy to understand. Negroes in Montgomery have refused over the past 11 weeks to ride in buses where they were humiliated by segregation and by frequent discourtesy on the part of bus drivers. The effect of their refusal has been serious from the point of view of the bus line's economic status—and serious also from the point of view of a white community determined to perpetuate a pattern of race relations which gradually is being swept aside by the logic of justice and the force of economic change.

39
"Distrust, dislike and hatred are being taught in a community which for more than a generation has enjoyed exemplary race relations," declared a grand jury which indicted the leaders of what it called an illegal "boycott" of the bus line. That the prevailing pattern of race relations should have seemed "exemplary" to some white people of Montgomery is readily understandable. But these white people would have to be singularly obtuse to believe that the colored members of the community also consider it "exemplary." In point of fact, of course, Negroes submitted to it perforce; and now that they are economically able to do so they are protesting against it.

Washington, D.C.
The frustrating thing about this Negro protest from the white point of view in Montgomery is that it is impeccably lawful, orderly, dignified—and effective. It strikes at an important pocketbook nerve of the community. In an effort to stop it, a grand jury has indicted 115 persons for violating an old state law against organized, illegal boycotting. Included in this number are 10 respected ministers of the gospel and a great many persons guilty of nothing more than driving their neighbors to work in a car pool. The boycott, if it is one, is unlikely to be broken by such tactics.

Negroes, like white persons, have an indubitable right to travel as they please—on foot or by bicycle or by car or by bus. There is really no way to force them to patronize a bus line; and there appears to be no way, at least in Montgomery, to operate a bus line profitably without their patronage. Coercion in this situation can produce only "distrust, dislike and hatred" at home while making Montgomery look ludicrous if not worse abroad. The inescapable road to "exemplary race relations" seems to lie in according Negroes the equitable, courteous treatment they now have the strength as well as the right to demand.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Dependent by Enoc P. Waters
Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-7-56 INCOGNITO

In Negro life, a man's position in civic life frequently carries much more prestige and importance than his every day job would indicate.

One of the best, if not one of the most amusing incidents illustrative of this occurred not long ago in a hotel in a large southern city.

After being dormant for a number of years, the local branch of the NAACP suddenly came to life about five years ago and began campaigning for this, that and the other.

The spark of the organization was one man who suddenly emerged from oblivion and captured the presidency of the organization and injected into it a militancy hitherto unknown.

But he did not blossom into full city-wide prominence until the United States Supreme Court in 1954 outlawed Jim Crow in the public schools.

At his insistence, the local NAACP attorney immediately filed suit against the school board for compliance with the Supreme Court edict.

But even while that was pending, he aimed his guns in other directions. The county commissioners were haled into court to answer an NAACP suit demanding that Negroes be permitted to use a beautiful park that had long been the favorite picnic grounds for families and organizations if they were white.

The Negroes were not even granted a special day. The NAACP president wanted all racial restrictions lifted.

The recreation commission had to consult the city attorney about a suit filed against it requiring the removal of racial bars at the municipal golf course, and the several city-owned swimming pools.

After a while, it seemed to harried city and county officials that every way they turned they were confronted with a suit, a petition, a delegation or a resolution from the NAACP.

In desperation, top city and county officials, about 12 of them, called a private, off-the-record conference to plan strate-

gy. They met in a lavish suite of rooms in the city's leading hotel and addressed themselves to the problem while three of the best waiters and a captain gorged them with food and drink.

Full of alcoholic courage, one particularly belligerent official decided there was only one way to "put those damn Nigras in their places."

Swinging around in his chair, he faced the headwaiter and asked:

"Do you know this Sam Jones, the Nigger who heads up the NAACP?"

"Yessir," the waiter replied. "I'd like to get my hands on him. He's a troublemaker, just makes it hard for you people and all the rest of us. He oughta be lynched."

The waiter just smiled. Only he and the other waiters knew that he was Sam Jones.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Dependent by Enoc P. Waters
Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-21-56 THE BIGGEST ISSUE

The nation's wits have the happy faculty of fitting humor to any situation regardless of how serious. And it's fortunate because it helps relieve some of the tensions developed over controversial issues.

Last week we heard a story that is the outgrowth of the school desegregation issue which has created such a violent reaction in some parts of the South.

Such stories often point up better than long dissertations how silly some issues are and how we are prone at times to over-emphasize the importance of an issue.

According to the story which is very fanciful, a Negro business man from "up Nawth" with a flair for a fling registered at one of Atlanta's swankiest hotels.

Referring to his little black

book, he began calling friends and business acquaintances to let them know of his presence in town and inviting them to visit him and have a drink.

They expressed surprise, to put it mildly, that he had been accepted to the hotel. But he reminded them that the South is changing and that living in town they would have no occasion to know that the race ban had been lifted by the major hotels.

With a mixture of skepticism and trepidation they ventured timidly into the lobby and inquired at the desk about him. The clerk gave them the room number and a jaunty uniformed elevator operator hoisted them to the proper floor.

In the room they found their northern friend lounging in air conditioned comfort and drinking a highball. After exchanging greetings, and settling down with their drinks, they began discussing some of the issues of the day—among them the heated issue of desegregating schools.

"The South," the Atlantans contended, "will never yield on this point. Why these crackers would sooner dissolve the Un-

"Why you can't invite a n y white women up here . . . not in Atlanta."

The visiting business man seemed surprised. "I can't understand why anyone would object," he said "we don't want to go to school with them."

ion than allow Negroes and whites to attend school in the same classrooms."

Finally, tiring of the serious discussion, one of the gentlemen suggested inviting some ladies in and having a party.

The host was responsive and immediately picked up the phone to call a bellhop.

"What are you calling him for," one of the Atlantans asked.

"Why to get some girls, of course, Bellhops always know where to find some girls."

"But a bellhop here wouldn't know how to find colored girls," the native informed the visitor.

"Who said anything about colored girls?"

"Why you don't mean you're going to ask him to invite some white girls up here, do you?"

Sure, why not?" the northern-er inquired.

Racial Progress Made Under Ike Administration Despite Bias

Daily World
June 1-10-56
NEW YORK (NNPA)—Tremendous progress on many fronts in the three years of the Eisenhower Administration has been marred by some incidents in certain sections of the country. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, declared Wednesday night.

Mr. Rogers spoke at the labor-management award dinner of the Urban League of Greater New York in the Starlight Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

One incident which detracted from the record of achievement was the kidnapping and brutal murder of Emmett Louis Till, 14-year-old Chicago boy, whose body was found in the Tallahatchie River in Mississippi.

Mr. Rogers called the Till case "a serious black mark" and said it "does much harm to our country."

Declaring that more progress has been made in the past three years in the field of civil rights than at any time since 1865, Mr. Rogers listed the following achievements:

1. The elimination of segregation and discrimination in the Nation's Capital, including parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses, theaters and the public schools, in which colored students comprise 64 per cent of the total enrollment and 147 schools now have racially mixed classes.

2. The elimination of segregation in the Armed Forces, the operation of all schools for children of service personnel on military posts on an integrated basis, abolition of racial segregation in Veterans' Administration hospitals, and the elimination of segregated facilities for civilian employees at Navy yards in the South.

3. The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission that racial segregation be ended in interstate travel railroad coaches, buses and waiting stations—a principle which the Justice Department "vigorously supported" in a brief filed with the Commission.

4. The decree of the Supreme Court ordering "a prompt and reasonable start" toward "good faith" compliance with its decision against segregated public schools.

5. "Great progress" made by President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts in see-

ing that contractors comply with the anti-discrimination clause in all standard Government contracts.

Mr. Rogers disclosed in his speech that as a result of a report made by the Greater New York Urban League, the President's Committee has decided to review the employment practices of the entire transportation industry.

He said the committee will consider the employment practices of airlines, railroads, buslines and steamship companies which do business with the Federal Government.

A special subcommittee, headed by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Mr. Rogers revealed, has already met with the presidents and other leading management representatives of eleven airlines.

These management representatives, after a frank and complete discussion with the subcommittee, placed the matter before the Air Transport Association, the trade association of the industry.

Mr. Rogers said the Air Transport Association discussed the matter at its annual meeting and decided that the specific methods of working out a program, at least with reference to nonflight personnel, should be carried out by the professional staffs of the President's Committee and the Association.

Citations were presented at the dinner to Max Kralstein, vice-president of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union (AFL-CIO), and George Saunce, vice-president and general counsel of the Continental Baking Company, for their contributions to improved race relations in the Greater New York area by working to eliminate discriminatory employment in industry.

The presentations were made by Mrs. Sophia Y. Jacobbs, president, and Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Greater New York Urban League.

GENERAL

RACE RELATIONS

THIS WAS HENRY BROWN

Defender
Sept 1-14-56
The Chicago Defender was the first Negro publication in the nation to have coverage of the Kentucky Derby from the press box at Churchill Downs. P. 9

This occurred at a time when there was a strict ban against Negro newsmen using the press facilities at the famous old track. *Chicago, Ill.*

But no ban has ever been established that a resourceful newsmen could not circumvent. Such a man was Henry Brown, the Mississippi-born, artist-reporter who recently died.

Brown was among the few remaining survivors of a group of colorful, daring and resourceful men who helped to bring the Negro press to its present status.

They regarded their positions with the paper more as a privilege than as a job. There was an intense competitive spirit that led them to resort to devices unheard of today.

Brown was a turf fan anyhow and it irked him that at the Derby he was not accorded the privileges of other newsmen.

To be sure, every legal means was exploited to get him admitted to the press box but to no avail.

Brown observed that the only person at the track who had access to every part of the field were the white-coated Negro hawkers of watery mint juleps.

He went below stands where the concessionaire had his headquarters and rented a white jacket for \$2.50. With this he was given a metal tray such as are distributed by beer companies.

Following the lead of the other vendors, he bought a trayful of mint juleps at \$1 each. These were to sell for \$1.50 each.

While the other vendors, their trays laden with mint juleps

shuffled off to various sections of the big track, Brown made a bee line for the press box. It was just a few minutes before the start of the big race.

The Andy Frain usher at the entrance to the press box welcomed him and allowed him to pass. In a matter of a few minutes Brown disposed of his mint juleps, in many cases getting \$2 instead of the stipulated \$1.50 for each drink.

By this time the attention of everyone was focused on the starting line where the horses were lining up for the start of the big race.

Brown tossed his tray aside, sat in one of the vacant seats, took out his pad and pencil and became at that moment a reporter covering a big sporting event from the press box.

Little did old Col. Matt Winn and his party sipping especially prepared mint juleps from their special point of vantage realize that as horses broke into the race an edict of his was being circumvented and history being made by a Negro newspaperman from Chicago — Henry Brown.

RACE RELATIONS

Defender
Sept 1-7-56
Shortly after moving to a new suburb just outside of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Brown heard of an excellent nursery school that they thought would be ideal for their little son.

They contacted the two sisters who operated the school and learned first that the fees were very high for persons of their modest means and secondly that no Negro children had ever been enrolled.

After some delay the sisters agreed to accept the little boy on an experimental basis explaining that if there were too many objections from other parents, the Browns would gracefully withdraw their son and not try to make an issue of the matter.

So at some financial sacrifice the little boy, John, was enrolled. His mother would drive him to school every day and pick him up in the car in the afternoon. *Chicago, Ill.*

His good looks and personality made him one of the most popular youngsters at the school and not one parent raised an objection to his presence.

After several months, Mrs. Brown went to the school one afternoon to pick up her son and was asked by the teacher to deliver another little boy whose father had failed to come for him that afternoon.

Anxious to make friends in the community where her's was the only colored family, Mrs. Brown took the little white boy home. His mother was very gracious and grateful for the favor.

Later that evening, the father of the little boy, a physician, stopped by the Brown residence to thank them for delivering his son.

"I was delayed on a case," he explained "and just couldn't make it."

As a result of the incident, it was agreed that the doctor would pick up Mrs. Brown's son and his own and take them to school in the morning and that Mrs. Brown would pick up the chil-

dren in the afternoon and take them home.

This arrangement led to the further integration of the Brown's little boy into the social life of his schoolmates. He was invited to and attended all the parties in the community. He appeared in plays and other programs and ran in and out of the homes of neighbors with the same freedom of his own home.

A little over a year after the Browns moved into the community, another Negro family took up residence. They had several children and two of them were of nursery school age.

Following the lead of the Browns, they enrolled their children in the school without incident.

The day the new colored children attended the school, Mrs. Brown went as usual to pick up her son and the doctor's boy.

Enroute home, the little boys were talking about the new children, when Mrs. Brown's son turned to her and asked: "Mama, is it all right to play with colored children?"

Some years ago I was on a newsstand that took me to about 20 states. One of my problems was finding decent living accommodations in many of the towns I visited.

The few Negro hotels that existed were little better than flop houses and generally white hotels would not accept Negro guests except under very special conditions. 1-21-56

In the South, however, Negroes didn't have even the shoddy hotels to be found in some of the larger northern cities, so one had to live in private homes.

The usual procedure was to have a person in one town recommend you to someone in another town who would accept paying guests.

A physician friend of mine had provided me with the name and address of a family in a Mississippi city which, he said would be glad to house me during my stay.

I took a cab to the address and rang the doorbell. Looking through the glass panel I was convinced I was at the wrong address.

The woman I saw coming to answer the door was an elderly white woman. Rather than admit my mistake, I just asked for the name I had been given.

"Yes," she answered, "I am she. You must be Mr. Waters. Dr. So and So called and told me to expect you."

I went in and met the rest of the family. All were fair with blue eyes and auburn or blond hair. Even the in-laws looked as though they were white. And they would have been anywhere else except in this town where they were known.

Some years later I had an appointment with one of the top officials of a nationally-known manufacturing concern.

After my business was concluded and I was leaving the office, a very attractive secretary slipped me a typewritten note with a glance that indicated she didn't want me to read it immediately.

After I had left the building, I looked at it. It was her name

address and telephone number with instructions to contact her that evening.

I was mystified by the whole thing, but I followed her instructions.

When I called, she told me she was the daughter of the family I had stayed with in Mississippi, that she was passing as white and had married a white man.

"But privately I still regard myself as a good Negro," she added. "I know about the business you're trying to do with my boss and I know your conference was unsuccessful."

"I just want you to know not to worry, because I am working on him and can guarantee that he'll be persuaded to see things your way. Just leave it to me, but say nothing to no one."

A few weeks later, I got a letter from the official telling of a change in mind and a willingness to accept my proposal on a trial basis.

I wonder how many other "white" Negroes are doing the same sort of undercover work for the race?

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

STILL WHITE-THOUGH BROKE
We are weary of pointing out the basic stupidity of blind opposition to integration. So we'll skip the lecture and just recount for you an incident that occurred in Delaware, a southern state where integration is proceeding on a local basis.

In several cities in the northern part of the state, particularly Wilmington and Dover, the capital, integration is progressing without any serious complications. But the rest of the state, especially the southern end, is fanatically opposing any efforts

toward integration. Strangely, one of the most violent is a town made infamous by its reaction. Its name is Milford; its location: the northern part of the state; only 16 miles from Dover.

Last fall a Negro youth made the football team at Dover and the eyes of the state were focused on what would happen when Dover played its opening game with a downstate team.

All went well in the first half, because the Negro wasn't sent into the game. But in the second half, the coach for his own reasons sent the Negro lad in.

The other team, as if by pre-arranged signal, trooped off the field. Dover won by default and the downstate school board could hardly wait for Monday to come so they could invoke a new rule forbidding its teams to compete with others having Negro players.

Several other school boards in the state followed suit, among them Milford, where the people have not recovered from their experiences with one Bryant Bowles, erstwhile head of the erstwhile National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Then the Milford people suddenly realized that this meant a cancellation of the traditional game between Milford and Dover upon which the two schools

on the open date, but Milford was unable to find an opponent.

RESULTS: Milford had to pass the hat and stage several benefits to pay off the team's indebtedness. It cost them to do it, but they preserved white supremacy for another year.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

DEFENDING MONTGOMERY PARABLE

The unusual group of ministers in Montgomery who have assumed leadership of a temporal campaign, have devised an unbeatable technique for extending the perimeter of Negro rights. Like Christ, they have a way of getting their message over to their followers, employing as Christ did, parables or anecdotes that graphically illustrate the point they wish to make.

Rev. R. A. Hillson, pastor of St. John AME church, is among these men. It is from him that we have appropriated this story he used at one of the meetings to get his point across.

According to him there once was a colony of rabbits who lived in peace, but an uneasy peace since on a nearby farm there was a pack of vicious hounds.

Periodically the hounds would sally forth on expeditions of terror. They would disrupt the little colony and scatter its timid inhabitants all over the countryside.

Never did the rabbits think of resisting the hounds. All they prayed for was to be left alone. They were willing to live anywhere and restrict themselves if the hounds would not annoy them.

Finally the rabbits agreed they could tolerate this intimidation no longer.

One of the patriarchs counseled them. He said: "We can't beat those hounds. We might as well give up. Let's all get together and march down to the river and drown ourselves. We can find peace in death whereas we cannot find it in life."

And so it was agreed. Courier rabbits ran all over the countryside calling for all rabbits to

meet at a designated place to march down to the river and to a peaceful death together.

On the appointed night, more rabbits than had ever been congregated before assembled and prepared for the solemn final

march to death and to peace. Finally the old patriarch gave the word and they moved forward, hundreds of them. They moved slowly, some crying out from fear of death, some trying to be brave. Mothers clutched their young ones in a final embrace.

Then way off in the distance they could hear the bay of the hounds, out on the prowl looking for them. The rabbits grew restless and frightened. Some wanted to flee in fear.

But the old patriarch spoke. "There's no need to run. You'll die anyhow. We might as well die together. Let's proceed."

As they neared the river, the cries of the hounds grew louder and louder, but the rabbits clung to each other determined to die together.

Then out from a clump of trees rushed the hounds, snarling, baring their teeth and intent upon slaughtering the timid little rabbits.

But then they beheld the mighty host of rabbits, hundreds of them banded together. They had never seen such a unit among the rabbits before. They came to a dead stop, looked at each other in wonderment.

What had come over these rabbits? Why had they banded together? The hounds grew fearful, knowing they were no match for this army of rabbits.

Fear struck their hearts and they fled in terror. And the rabbits seeing them run, ran after them forgetting their intention to kill themselves.

The dilemma

in race
relations

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

One speaker undressed it and held it up to the cold light of public view.

Another speaker embraced it. He admitted its irrationality, but said it's ours, so that's that.

And a third speaker, neither happy nor proud of the thing thrust upon him, simply stated: "It's what we have to work with. We're trying to make the best of it."

The speakers were Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president, Hampton Institute; Harry S. Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of schools, Louisville, Ky.

THEY WERE talking about that much-talked about spectre, variously defined as human relations, human rights and civil rights.

For the sake of discussion, they agreed on a common term—"The Dilemma in Race Relations." In fact, it had its origin away back during the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

DR. MORON said this spectre had its origin away back during the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

THE INDIANS were the first victims.

They couldn't own land.

They were not to be employed except by special permission of the court.

They were segregated.

They had no rights in the court.

"If an Englishman were to swear to the contrary, the testimony given by an Indian in court was not to be accepted."

DR. MORON explained the purpose of this special legislation directed at the Indians as a people.

It was to prevent mixing of the whites and Indians, to emphasize and perpetuate racial differences.

IN KEEPING with this pattern of legislating against people as a race, a large body of laws was enacted on federal and state levels aimed at regulating the political, economic and social colored Americans.

SUCH legislation, through the years, has become known by the common name of "Jimcrow laws."

These laws apply to every aspect of life for colored Americans — including housing, employment, schools, transportation, accommodation in public places, churches and even to a person's associates.

Said Dr. Moron: "Attacks upon this kind of legislation and on executive action taken under the color of law and prevailing custom have been continuous."

For example, one of the earliest school segregation suits was brought in Massachusetts in 1848.

* * *

HOWEVER, IT was not until 1911 that substantial headway was made in reversing these discriminatory laws.

Important milestones in this struggle included the following:

The Scottsboro case—the Supreme Court established the right to counsel in a capital case.

Strouder versus West Virginia—colored may not be systematically excluded from jury panels.

Screws versus U.S. and Williams versus U.S.—the Federal Government has the power to punish state officials who deprive persons of rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

Morgan versus Virginia—outlawing of state statutes requiring segregation in public transportation.

And, of course, the Supreme Court school case rulings of 1954 and 1955.

DR. MORON describes this attack as the "slow erosion" of the mass of jimcrow laws.

Mr. Ashmore, looking at this "erosion" through the eyes of a "Southern liberal," calls it "the thrust of the horns."

The horns are sharpest, he says, in the South.

The choice of complying or not complying with the latest Supreme ruling on segregation is described by the newspaper editor as "unsatisfactory alternatives."

HE ADMITS that the South-

ern viewpoint is emotional rather than rational.

Each Has Stake In Human Rights, Richardson Says

BY MABEL B. CROOKS

NASHVILLE—"We are living in a great period and each of us has a stake in the human rights program that is in progress," said Washington's Secretary Richardson here last week.

The former Lincoln University Law School dean now with the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington D. C., was Founders Day banquet speaker for Nashville's four Kappa Alpha Psi chapters at which time two local members—Dr. H. H. Walker and J. Ronald Powell—were honored. C. Rodger Wilson of Chicago, Kappa Grand Polemarch, was present and also spoke.

"We men of Kappa Alpha Psi," said U. S. Parole Board Chairman Richardson, "must demonstrate our ability, willingness and courage to face up to our responsibility in this great era of transition from second class citizenship for some to first class citizenship for all people—to live and work with other people in an understanding to improve the lot of ourselves and others. Kappas must man the watchtowers and be perceptive of the resuiting overtones and undertones of our present transition."

The hundred and thirty Kappas gathered in Nashville's Club Baron represented the Alumni, Tennessee State, Fisk, and Meharry chapters. They sparked their celebration by honoring a local graduate and an undergraduate member for outstanding, worthwhile contributions. Dr. Walker, prominent Nashville physician and surgeon and a National Medical Association past president, whose professional and civic activities include several "firsts" in the South, was given the graduate member award. Powell, Southern California graduate and junior medical student at Meharry, received the undergraduate citation for "meritorious achievement" in leading his class for the past two years and maintaining such scholastic and general qualities that he has won numerous scholarships and honors at Meharry during the past three years.

Dr. Daniel T. Rolfe, Dean of medicine at Meharry, was toastmaster. Dr. William L. Crump, Kappa Journal editor, who is pub-

lic relations director at Tennessee State, presented the citations and Dr. V. W. Henderson of Fisk University faculty introduced Dr. Richardson. Tennessee State's Alpha Theta Chapter's quartet sang. Jack O. LeFlore of Knoxville, provincial polemarch; Ernest McNeil, Tennessee State; and Philip Dennis, Meharry, were program participants.

The coordinating committee included Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, chairman, Sherman Carter, Chauncey Daugherty, Frank L. Davis, Philip Dennis, Richelieu N. Johnson, Clyde M. Leathers, Elliott Seard, James R. Smothers and Roosevelt Tillman.

H. T. McIntosh

Race Relations Perspective Is Confused by Extremists

Very far from being resolved is the poignant segregation issue. The Supreme Court handed down an opinion designed to settle it, but muddled it instead.

The vote of Virginia, a border state in the shadow of Washington, must be accepted as an omen. our white friends and neighbors can be proud"—that is a fair statement of the attitude of sensible, intelligent, patriotic Southern

For Virginians voted two to one in favor of calling a constitutional convention to amend the State Constitution to authorize payment of tuition grants to children attending private nonsectarian schools. The groups or individuals in the county authority would be permissive, not try than those who talk loosely of mandatory. The Virginia vote is violence, of bloodshed, of "bayonet the more significant in view of the net rule" to enforce obedience to fact that the state's rapid increase court orders. They are the worst of population in recent years has enemies of those whom they pro-

been due largely to migration from the North. It is gratifying to note that their friendly relations between the races is of paramount importance, and they will be maintained with little difficulty if incendiary politicians and a small group of professional agitators from whom practically all of the inflammatory tirades come have political ax to grind, and conveniently lose sight of the fact that Southern Negroes are much more interested in social justice than social equality.

Not one in a thousand among them has any desire to crash the social line. They seek, and have a right to expect, school advantages for their children equal to those provided for white people. That is what communities like Albany, for example, are endeavoring to do, and this city's new, modern school buildings attest to the determination of those in authority to meet this challenge without distinction between the races.

"Give us even breaks in the courts. Treat us fairly in business dealings. See to it that we are not imposed upon or discriminated against when elections are held. Respect and be in sympathy with our efforts to improve our homes and make parents and children proud of them. Do these things, and the only social equality we will be interested in will be our own. We will be citizens of whom

own. We will be citizens of whom

own. We will be citizens of whom

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

AN UNWELCOME WELCOME

While the digestive system of the University of Alabama is gagging over the absorption of one, quiet Negro student, Autherine Lucy, other institutions of learning, just as southern, have swallowed integration without difficulty and eventually found it palatable even if not delectable.

But while this process is going on south of the Mason Dixon line, some traditionally all-white schools in the North, alive to current trends, have not only accepted Negro students, but have invited Negro professors to join their faculties.

In many of these instances there is a period of adjustment and orientation natural to circumstances where strangers are suddenly thrown together.

This awkward period often provides incidents of an amusing nature which help ease the initial discomfort of making new friends.

A brilliant young Negro scholar thrust into such a situation tells this story, the details of which he didn't learn until several years after his first joining the faculty of a small white northern college.

The president of the college, anxious not to offend his new staff member and anxious to smooth the path for him, first indoctrinated the faculty and staff of the school.

A special, but secret committee was formed whose duty it was to carefully observe the integration of the new faculty member and to, as far as possible, anticipate any incidents that might be embarrassing either way.

The new professor was given one of the best and newest faculty homes on the campus and his office was the best equipped lest he should think he was being slighted in anyway.

One of the things that they didn't know about the gentleman

was his love of solitude and a rather deep seated contempt for social affairs all of which he considered trivial.

His only concession to the gregarious nature of most people was an occasional discussion of several subjects in which he was interested with persons whose intellect he respected. On such occasions, he didn't mind sipping a cocktail or two.

One of the campus institutions was the Friday night club, composed of faculty members who liked to let their hair down after a week in the classroom.

The party moved from house to house each week, and one of the standing rules was no shop talk. They would listen to records, sip cocktails, play parlor games. But no long hair stuff, no deep thinking. Just frothy, witty conversation.

When the professor failed to respond to their invitations they interpreted it timidity on his part and a reluctance to move into a social situation that might produce some embarrassment.

But they wanted him to know there were no limitation to their acceptance of him.

So because Mohammed wouldn't go to the mountain, they took the mountain to him. One Friday night while he was browsing happily in his study, the doorbell rang and in trooped 20 or 30 of his colleagues in a gay and carefree mood.

"It was the most uncomfortable evening I've ever spent," he confessed later on. In their anxiety to make him welcome and not offend, they did the very thing he disliked most.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

BADGE OF OFFICE

Globe-trotting Ethel Payne, the Defender's omnipresent newsgal, is relatively stable these days. She's only commuting between Chicago, Washington and New York.

That's like running around the corner to her, for Ethel is accustomed to making long jaunts, meeting strange people and living under varied conditions.

As Washington correspondent for the Defender, she maintains an apartment in the capital city, but she also has living quarters in New York where she spends quite a bit of time.

Of course Chicago is her home. She was born and reared in the Windy City. So when her work brings her to the great midwestern metropolis, she's right at home.

Three years prior to joining the Defender, she was in Japan as an army service club director. But that was rather out of character for Ethel.

She's always been a crusader and long before her official connection with the Defender, she made contributions to the paper and was herself the subject of several news stories.

Just before she went on a world girdling tour that began with her coverage of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung, her sister, Mrs. Thelma Grey, who is principal of a public school in Chicago gave her a pendant.

It is a big rectangle with enamel on copper which she made herself. On the blue background of the enamel surface are a series of lines and curliques in black which have no significance other than their decorative value.

In Bandung, where Ethel was proudly wearing her gift, she was extended some unusual courtesies especially by many of the dark skin delegates.

Like any other woman, she could not help but glow when persons passing her in the halls or the street took particular notice of her pendant. In a letter

to her sister she wrote "you ought to go into the business. This pendant you gave me is attracting quite a bit of attention."

Then one day a fellow newsman asked her about the pendant and its design. She explained that it was a gift from her sister who had made it.

"Well," said the newsman, "those scrawls look like Arabic which is used by the Saudi Arabians, and a number of the delegates here think you are a high official of that country and that the pendant is your badge of office."

Ethel was stunned. She packed away her pendant until she returned home six months later.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender P. 9 Sat. 3-10-56 A YANKEE IN DIXIE

One of the interesting aspects of the Autherine Lucy case is the sensitivity of some University of Alabama students to the embarrassment caused them by the unfavorable publicity the school is receiving.

All students at the university are not southerners and some of those hailing from north of the Mason-Dixon line are bewildered by all the fuss that's being made over the integration of one Negro girl in a student body of 17,000.

Recently we received a telephone call from a woman who described herself as white and the mother of a University of Alabama student.

"I have been concerned about my son ever since that trouble started down there," she said, "so he calls me frequently to assure me that he is all right."

"The other night," she continued, "he asked me to call the Chicago Defender and to assure you that not all the students there are opposed to Miss Lucy attending classes."

"What is your name," I asked. "I won't tell you that because in some way it might reveal the identity of my son and some of southern classmates might do him harm or at least make it difficult for him."

I assured her I understood her position. Then she continued:

"My son was born and raised in Chicago as were both his parents."

He attended mixed schools in Chicago and had many colored friends who have visited our home and are still his friends and ours.

"He can't understand what difference the presence of one Negro girl can make in a student body of 17,000. I don't understand it either."

"Normally I wouldn't pay much attention to such stories but because of my son I've read everything in the papers about the case. I didn't know such things as this occur in our country and frankly I'm ashamed."

"But here's my son's problem. He's afraid that when he comes

home and his friends are reminded that he's attending that southern school, they'll class him with the rest of the students who object to the presence of this girl."

"In fact," she added, "his father wants to withdraw him altogether for fear as a graduate of the school it will hamper whatever career he plans to follow."

"We don't know what to do but please put in your paper that all the students down there don't object to this girl. My son says that quite a few of them, including many faculty members, are ashamed of the whole thing."

"If you put that in your paper maybe it will help my son."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

Defender P. 9 Sat. 3-31-56 EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

An eloquent testimonial of what happens when the law is applied in the South without regard to race is a news story that came to our attention last week.

Rather than retell it in our words, we present it as it came off the teletype machine for use by papers subscribing to International News Service.

Chicago, Ill.
BATON ROUGE, La., March 22 — (INS) — Pressure brought to bear on White Citizens Councils to keep Negroes from registering in a northwest Louisiana parish has resulted in eliminating white voters.

That, in effect, was disclosed today in a report filed by David Reynaud, Louisiana State Director of Voter Registration.

The report revealed: The police jury of Webster parish (county) requested Governor Robert Kennon in February to order an investigation of White Citizens Councils charges

that a registrar was not heeding state registration laws.

The registrar, Mrs. Winnice P. Clements, had been requested by the jury on Jan. 3 to abide by state laws in registering voters.

The White Citizens Councils had charged that she was favoring Negroes who applied to register.

After the request for an investigation was made, Mrs. Clements began adhering to an old seldom-used law that requires any applicant for registration to be able to read any clause in the state or federal constitutions and give a "reasonable" interpretation of it.

She said that virtually no one passed the test — white or Negro. Included among those rejected were 24 white persons, some of whom had been voting for many years.

She said that before she began adhering to the old law, she had received applications with impartiality, favoring no one, and in doubtful cases con-

sulted with her legal advisor, the district attorney.

Mrs. Clements, who has served as registrar of Webster parish for the past 16 years, said she was "confident of complete exoneration."

Reynaud turned his report over to the State Board of Registration, headed by Kennon, today. The board has the authority to remove Mrs. Clements from her post.

The list of Negro registrants in Webster parish increased only from 1,267 to 1,483 during the six months before the last primary, Feb. 21. About 10,000 whites are listed as voters.

The White Citizens Councils are the groups which formed over the South to fight integration efforts through use of the economic boycott and other non-violent means.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Chicago, Ill. *by Engle P. Waters*
Defender *Sat. 8-11-56*

Civil Service And Civil Rights

The NAACP, like a Negro newspaper, is called upon to perform a number of services that are unrelated to its program.

No kind of explanation is going to change the fixed opinions some people have, so it is easier to concede and do the best one can than to run the risk of creating ill will by adhering strictly to program.

Frequently the Defender, for example, is confused with the public defender in the state's attorney's office. The public defender is an attorney who represents persons charged with capital crimes who are unable to pay for legal defense.

For a number of years the Defender operated with the cooperation of the Cook County Bar association as legal clinic to which people went for legal advice and counsel arising mostly from installment buying.

Even today the Defender has a department known as Defender Charities which offers emergency aid to unfortunate persons.

Some years ago when A. C. Mac Neal was executive secretary of the Chicago NAACP, he got a telephone call from an indignant young woman who felt she had been wronged and that the NAACP could be of service.

He suggested that she stop by the office on her way home from work. About six o'clock that evening, his secretary informed him that a delegation was waiting in the outer office to see him. "A delegation!" he explained, "I don't know anything about a delegation."

He went to the door, opened it and was confronted by about 30 white persons, mostly women. "What can I do for you?" he asked in bewilderment.

A very brusque, smartly tailored young woman stepped forward. "I'm the spokesman," she informed him and pushed her way into his office, the rest of her delegation following.

Without giving Mac Neal a chance to say a word, she began to recite a long list of grievances against the federal government for whom they worked.

And without drawing a breath or allowing Mac Neal to interrupt proceeded to outline the course of action she and her delegation expected him to follow in rectifying the situation.

When she finally subsided and stood, challengingly with hands on hips as if to say "well what are you going to do about it," Mac Neal stood up.

"In the first place," he said in explanation, "this is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but our interests are broader than the name would indicate. We are really concerned about the welfare of minority groups."

"In the second place," he continued, "our business is civil rights not civil service. I think you're confused."

"We're not confused," the woman informed him, "we represent a persecuted minority in our department, and even if we are under civil service we have rights, too."

No amount of explanation could shake them from the conviction that he and the NAACP was to act in their behalf. So Mac Neal capitulated, went to bat for them and eventually made NAACP members of them all.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Chicago, Ill. *by Engle P. Waters*
Defender *Sat. 8-11-56*

PARTNERS IN A CAUSE

There were some in the South who welcomed the Supreme Court decision in 1954 outlawing racial segregation in public schools and the decisions that followed knocking over racial barriers in other phases of life.

Among them was a Georgia confidence man who saw in the spotlighting of the racial issue an opportunity to revive the Ku Klux Klan for his own financial benefit — and of course, to maintain white supremacy.

After making arrangements with a manufacturer to provide him with all the badges he might need — with a little proviso that he should have exclusive distribution rights and good percentage of the sales, he began looking for a similar deal with a manufacturer who could provide the robes and hoods.

Among the many catalogues he got was one from a company in the mid-west that specialized in making choir robes, surplices and graduation gowns.

After several weeks of correspondence with the firm which an agreement was worked out satisfactory to both.

Armed with salesbooks for robes and badges, he stirred up his indignation "over this communistic assault upon states rights and white supremacy" and hit the road.

Ignorant whites flocked to his meetings, attracted by his florid and flattering oratory. The badges, robes and hoods moved in a torrential stream.

His commissions on regalia, together with joining fees were so great that he abandoned plans for a percentage of the monthly dues to be forwarded to his headquarters, and generously left that annoying monthly pittance to whatever bigot he placed in charge of the newly formed group.

The more hate he spewed, the more the money flowed in and the greater his invitations to organize KKK groups in other

small towns. But after about a year, enthusiasm for the KKK began to wane. He found it more and more difficult to organize and to induce the ignorant southern whites to plank down their money for regalia and initiation fees.

Unaccustomed to arduous labor, he finally decided he had milked all he could from his hate campaign, and quietly retired to a life of idle living and free spending.

His travels carried him one day to the town he knew well by correspondence, for it was here that the company was located that had provided him with the thousands of hoods and gowns he had foisted upon his unenlightened followers.

It might be a good idea, he thought, to meet in person the regalia maker with whom he had such pleasant and profitable business relationship.

Stepping out of a cab, he strode into the plant, and, to his surprise, found it manned from top to bottom by Negroes, including the boss.

INTEGRATION IS SCORED
Times & Herald-Examiner
Nov. 10, 1956

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., told a meeting of citizens here today that race relations in the southern part of the United States were more strained than they had been in a generation.

Dr. Branscomb attributed trouble between American whites and Negroes to the 1953 decision by the United States Supreme Court calling for the integration of white and Negro public schools and a later decision labeling segregation in buses, trains and public parks unconstitutional and illegal.

Dr. Branscomb described alleged instances of cases where Negro pupils lagged far behind white pupils in integrated schools.

"The problem thus is more complicated than some of our

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Chicago, Ill. *by Engle P. Waters*
Defender *Sat. 8-11-56*

TED'S ECCENTRIC SHADOW

One of the most famous and enduring acts in show business

is that of Ted Lewis and his "shadow," a Negro about the same size, identically dressed who spies Ted's every gesture and movement.

With battered top hat, tails, cane and shadow, he has performed before millions to the accompaniment of "Three O'Clock in the Morning" and other now nostalgic songs.

The durable Ted who can pull a mean melody out of a clarinet, has worn out four "Shadows" in his years of parading and playing behind the footlights of the nation's top theatres.

His relationship to his "Shadows" is reputedly very close. According to reports he demands the same respect for them that he does himself.

Like Charlie Whittier, his first, his "Shadows" like real shadows are anonymous. Many of his fans are perhaps unaware that he has had to change "Shadows" from time to time.

There's a story going the rounds that Ted Lewis and his inevitable "Shadow" checked into a swanky hotel in a city where they were playing an engagement at the top theatre.

The management, was of course, flattered that the great Ted Lewis had selected his establishment. The "Shadow" was accepted as a matter of course — as a part of Ted Lewis just as though he were Ted's clarinet or his battered top hat.

In the presence of Lewis, most of his "Shadows" have been just that on or off the stage staying in the background, quiet, reticent. Of course, among their friends, it is another matter. They are stars in their own right.

So around this particular hotel little was ever seen of the "Shadow" except as he walked

swiftly through the lobby to or from his room.

Many of the guests were naturally very curious about him, but they never had the opportunity of meeting him. Finally one guest cornered Ted Lewis and asked him about his "Shadow".

Ted heaped great praise upon his colleague and told of the close association between the two. After listening attentively, the guest finally remarked.

"Of course, I've never gotten close enough to him to really see him or talk to him. But why is it that he wears his make-up all the time?"

Ted laughed so heartily, the guest was bewildered.

"No, no," Ted assured him, "you didn't say anything wrong.

My Shadow," he went on to explain, "is a very eccentric guy. He insists on wearing his makeup all the time. I've never seen him without it and I don't know of anyone who has seen him without it."

The guest nodded very seriously. "Well," he commented, "it takes all kinds to make a world."

See High Court Ruling As Boost To Relations

Daily World Sun 7-8-56
Atlanta, Ga.
NASHVILLE — The Supreme Court segregation ruling has lifted United States prestige in Africa and helped blunt Communist propaganda, a West African educator who is also a member of the ruling family of the Sherbo tribe, third largest in his country, told a Tennessee State audience last week.

"The American segregation question is front page news in Africa, and because Africans can see Americans are making an honest effort to solve the problem, the anti-United States propaganda fails," said Solomon B. Caulker, head of the public relations department, Four-ran Bay College, Freetown, in the British Colony of Sierra Leone.

"Educated West Africa is traditionally Christian and pro-Western," Caulker said. "But America is doing very little to keep it that way while Russia and Asia are trying very hard to face us toward the East."

Caulker's lecture on "Will Africa Go East or West" was held in the Faculty Lounge of the library and was sponsored by the Negro History Class. Dr. Merl R. Eppse, head of the department of history and geography, is faculty advisor for that group.

Caulker said the surge of the Moslem religion and culture is also pulling Africa thinking from the West and threatening Christian domination of the intelligencia.

The Fulbright students are a great pro-America force, he said.

"I have a student from Georgia and one from Syracuse, N. Y., and they help to indoctrinate our students with the American ideas of self-reliance and work, and away from the British ideal of the gentleman scholar, which we can't afford."

Caulker has received degrees from Leban Valley College, Annville Pa., United Theological seminary, Dayton Ohio; and the University of Chicago. He is married to Olive L. Shelby, daughter of Dr. E. A. Shelby secretary-treasurer of the A. M. E. Sunday School union in Nashville. They have two daughters.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Depend on Chicago, Ill.
Sat 7-11-56
by Enoc P. Waters

TOO GOOD FOR THE JOB

The minister of a little backwoods church in North Carolina was surprised one day to receive through the mail an impressive letter from an attorney who was running for Congress.

The letter informed the minister that the candidate expected to be in his area soon.

"While there," the letter continued, "I would like to have a private conference with you because I feel that you can advise me on some matters of vital importance since you are the recognized leader of your community."

"Further," the letter continued, "I would appreciate your setting up a meeting at your church where I can have an opportunity of addressing your congregation."

The cleric was flattered and immediately informed the candidate that he would be happy to give him some advice and to get together an audience to hear him.

On the appointed day a string of shiny automobiles bearing campaign stickers and preceded by a motorcycle cop with siren screaming pulled up in front of the minister's modest residence. A crowd immediately gathered.

The minister never felt so important before in his life. Decked out in his best ministerial garb, he greeted the candidate who turned out to be the friendliest white man he had ever met.

After introducing himself, the candidate began to tell about himself. "I'm a member of the NAACP," he said, "and a lawyer. You may recall the case of the fine colored lad who was accused of rape last year. Well, I represented him and saved him from the electric chair."

Then the candidate encouraged by the minister's enthusiastic reception recited a long list of things he had done for the Negro and told him of all the

things he would do for the Negro if elected.

"You're like an answer to my prayers," the reverend said, "why I didn't believe so fine a white man lived in this state. I want you to know I'm with you 100 percent."

Then they went to the tiny rural church where about 75 persons were waiting to hear the candidate. The minister gave him a glowing introduction.

"I've already made up my mind to vote for this man," the minister declared. "He's just the man we need and you'll find out he's true blue when he speaks to you."

The candidate told the audience many of the things he had told the minister, then he concluded: "So I urge you my friends to vote for me, send me to Washington where I can represent you at the seat of our government."

The audience gave him a wild ovation, but the minister stroked his chin thoughtfully. He stood up, raised his hand for silence, then spoke to the people.

"I've changed my mind," he said, "I'm not going to vote for this man." Everyone was stunned. "I mean it," he added, "Any man as good as this man is to our people has no business in Washington. We need him here where we're catching hell."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Depend on Chicago, Ill.
Sat 7-11-56
by Enoc P. Waters

DESEGREGATION'S OTHER SIDE

Desegregation has had some far-reaching effects that many of those who favor it and fought for it had not anticipated. It is doubtful, however, that they would have followed any other course, even had they been able to anticipate the full impact of

integration.

One such person is a wealthy Negro businessman whose hobby for years has been recruiting the football talent for his alma mater. Avidly, he follows the careers of promising high school athletes, and offers them inducements to matriculate at his school.

But he goes even further than that. Through his leadership a group of alumni has created several athletic scholarships to which he contributed heavily, and it was largely through his initiative that a stadium was built on the campus.

No one takes greater pride than he in his alma mater's gridiron victories. To be able to brag about "his team," and permission to help with the coaching chores are the only rewards he seeks.

Though he has two lovely daughters upon whom he lavishes every extravagance, he publicly confesses he would much rather have had two strong, fleet halfbacks, or even a burly linesman.

In several instances where he has discovered unusual football talent, he has "adopted" boys, encouraged them financially and morally through school and bestowed on them all the affection of a father.

Once he even arranged the parole of a youngster in a reform school, and sent him through college because he was a remarkable athlete.

This year his team is on the bottom of the conference heap. It hasn't won a game. In fact things are so bad that he, loyal to the last, proclaims his team the moral victor if they even

they make the team, they get a much better break than at my college. I don't blame them, I guess I would have done the same thing. But gosh, I guess we'll never have a great team again."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Depend on Chicago, Ill.
Sat 7-11-56
by Enoc P. Waters

RACIAL RATIONALIZERS

One of the most irritating of people is the one who tries to convince a Negro that racial segregation is morally right, socially correct and biblically justified.

These people usually try to impress upon you that they're sincere, philanthropic and sympathetic with the struggles of Negroes who are inherently handicapped by inferior brains, culture and breeding.

They are the sort who are easy pickings for schemers of all types. They're just soft-hearted (headed) fools whose generosity springs from a strong feeling of superiority which makes them feel obligated to help others less fortunate.

A school teacher friend of mine has such a friend by whom he is constantly hounded. Just about the time the teacher has been fed up with his friend's constant emphasis of his belief that racial segregation is right, he does some little deed that melts the teacher's resolve to insult the man.

For all his belief in segregation, the white man insisted he was not a victim of racial prejudice. He explained that while God intended that the races keep apart from each other, and that the white race was superior to all others, that one was no better than the other in the sight of God.

He did try to live up to his beliefs for he was always trying to do some little thing for Negroes. It wasn't much because he was just a mediocre man with average income.

One day he came to the teacher's house to show him a clipping from a newspaper bearing on his favorite subject. The

teacher listened tolerantly, then shocked his friend.

Instead of arguing, he declared himself in favor of segregation — even racial prejudice.

The white man was surprised. "I'm convinced," the Negro

said, "that for a mediocre man like me, racial segregation is a good thing. It helps me explain my inadequacies and failures."

The white man didn't seem to understand. The teacher continued: "Son, I'm a victim of racial prejudice. A Negro, just because of his color, doesn't stand a chance in this country."

The white man nodded his head thoughtfully. Then the teacher explained: "You see, I'm lucky that there is such a thing as prejudice. But what I'd like to know is what do you tell your son when he asks you those questions?"

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat 4-28-56

THE CASE OF THE MISSING BOOKS

Control of educational expenditures in the South to assure an equitable distribution will not be necessary once integration is achieved.

But so long as segregated schools exist, some sort of guarantee is imperative to make sure that Negro children get as good an education as others in the community.

Here is a story that illustrates the inequitable distribution of school funds that is more prevalent than many of us realize.

For one subject, which our informer failed to specify, a class in a Jim Crow school had only one text book which was used by the teacher.

The school's inventory indicated that there were 50 copies of the book which would have been more than sufficient for each pupil to have one.

The teacher had to resort to the expedient of having the children copy the book chapter by chapter from a half dozen typewritten copies which the teacher provided at her own expense.

After repeated complaints about the situation, she was finally informed by the county superintendent that she could have the books used at the local white school since new ones were on order.

After a while the second hand books were delivered. They were in bad shape, but the teacher was grateful for them. She bought some erasers, scotch tape and glue and had the children clean and repair the books so they could be used.

Meanwhile the new books were delivered to the white school. After a month or so it was discovered that the new books were a later edition and contained a passage that was objectionable to the county superintendent.

The books were returned to the publisher, but no more were forthcoming because the edition

that had been in use at the white school was out of print. You can guess what happened.

In order not to deprive the white children of the books necessary for the course, the superintendent recalled the books from the colored school and returned to the white students.

"You can imagine how this has affected the morale of the students and mine. But perhaps more important where are the 50 books on our inventory?" she wrote us.

"There are many similar injustices here and elsewhere in the South. I know of them from other teachers. There seems to be no remedy, no one to appeal to — unless the federal government takes a hand."

The Best Race Relations are Those That "Just Grow"

During some recent maneuvers by American paratroopers in Thailand, the parachute of one of the paratroopers failed to open. Fortunately for him, another paratrooper was near enough to seize the lines of his fellow trooper and thus bring him safely to the ground. The soldier whose parachute failed to open was a Negro. The man who saved his life was a white man.

The action of the white soldier was undoubtedly normal procedure for him or for any other soldier in his position. He was not performing a consciously noble action or undertaking an experiment in better race relations. In short, he was doing his job as it presented itself, and would undoubtedly be surprised to find himself described as a hero. A few weeks earlier a Negro paratrooper saved the life of a white comrade in much the same manner.

GENERAL

In the midst of the hysterical legal and legislative battles now raging in some parts of America over the question of whether or not white and colored children should attend the same schools, it might be germane to point out that race relations are usually simpler and more harmonious in actual practice than they become when surrounded by all sorts of confusing and intricate concepts involving law and supposedly eternal principles. In the armed services young men of varying racial backgrounds work together without much thought about the differences which are supposed to keep them forever apart. This also happens in sports, industries and even in education, when "integration" has come about normally and without too much law and oratory. One need not accept all the doctrines of the late John Dewey to agree that in certain areas people can "learn by doing."

There is little reason to expect the segregation issue to be settled in the Southern states for a long time to come to the satisfaction of anybody. Perhaps it could be resolved sooner if those on both sides of the fence would concentrate their attention less on the need for an injunction or a new statute and more upon the occasions when they have found themselves working along with a man of a different race with no more fuss about it than occurred when the paratrooper in Thailand automatically grabbed the lines of his falling companion.

There has been a long drawn out and courageous fight on the part of Negroes against the racial segregation policy of the bus lines, a new alignment is now in effect. At the outset back in December of last year, the Montgomery Improvement Association was arrayed against the city and the National Bus lines, owners of the vehicles.

Following the U. S. Supreme Court decision that made all Jim Crow laws pertaining to bus travel unconstitutional, the bus line immediately announced it would no longer require a separation of white and colored passengers and so instructed the drivers. The city commissioners in retaliation stated that Jim Crow was still in effect on the buses and ordered the police to arrest drivers and passengers violating the law.

Now the city is seeking an injunction to restrain the bus company from complying with the Supreme Court edict which makes the bus lines allies of the Montgomery Improvement Association they once opposed on the same issue.

In Nashville, Tenn., the city ordered the desegregation of municipal golf courses. This came about after a long fight which saw the Negroes opposing the city government.

Just last week, a group of white citizens went into court and demanded that the courses be segregated again. This puts the city in the position of defending an action which it bitterly opposed not too long ago.

These realignments are not

Shortly after his election, the U. S. Supreme Court issued its now famous school desegregation decision. After a year or more of resistance, the school board finally decided it was fighting a hopeless cause and decided to integrate the schools.

But whereas the school board was willing to yield, there were some white parents who were not, so they sought to have the action of the school board set aside.

The school board being a part of the city government had to appeal to the city attorney to defend its action. The city attorney was the rabid segregationist who by this time was head of the local branch of the White Citizens Council.

So he was faced with the choice of going into court and defending integration in the public schools or resigning the position for which he had campaigned so hard.

He is still the city attorney. Ironie isn't it!

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

Defender P. 9
Sat 5-5-56

THE MOST COMFORTABLE SEAT

Forced to accept and live under Jim Crow conditions, many Negroes have rationalized their acceptance of it — some to the point where their mental maneuverings have become conviction.

But not such a person was a rather loquacious colorful character called Nubby who is well known around the beer and wine joints of Norfolk, Va.

Aside from occasionally working at one job or another, usually late at night so his days and evenings are free for his convivial communions with his friends, he likes nothing better than to argue the issues of the day while someone else buys the drinks.

His boast has always been that he is a race man and that he is a staunch and uncompromising fighter for full rights for Negroes. However, no one knows of anything concrete he has ever

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

CHANGING SIDES

The transition from a Jim Crow to a democratic society can become quite complicated at times and result in some strange alliances.

Two recent incidents will illustrate the point. In Montgomery, Ala., where

unique in a South that is going through the labor of rebirth.

In another city, which it is best that we don't identify, a man who was one of the most rabid segregationists won an influential elective post on the grounds that he would maintain every vestige of Jim Crow.

done — even so little as make a contribution to the NAACP.

Sometime ago, a jesting friend hurt his pride by pointing out to him in front of his audience that he was no better than any other Negro since he, like the others, meekly took a seat in the rear when he had occasion to ride the busses.

"Of course, I do", he admitted, "but not for the reason you think. I sit back there because that back seat is the most comfortable. Even if there wasn't any Jim Crow I'd ride back there," he asserted.

No one believed him, of course, but time after time in the face of taunts and jeers he repeated his story. "Why back there, he said, "you don't have people pushing by you all the time and climbing over you."

No longer than Saturday night, April 21, he was called upon to explain that "the big back seat in the bus is the most comfortable. That's why I ride there. It's wider. I get more elbow room."

Then Monday, April 23 the U. S. Supreme Court killed all day experiences couldn't peddle state and local Jim Crow laws on buses. Nubby was loud in his praise of the action. He had talked such a good fight, he felt that he in some way was responsible for the Supreme Court decision.

Wednesday, a friend on his way home from work saw Nubby on the Church st. bus. He wasn't on the back seat. He was sitting right behind the driver.

The word got around and when Nubby turned up at his favorite liquoring spot, the question was put to him. "Why had he abandoned the back seat, You always said it was the most comfortable."

He smiled sheepishly, but he is a resourceful man. "Oh, that," he stammered. "Well, it's like this. That back seat was the most comfortable then. Had I sat anywhere else some white person might have cursed me, or the driver might have asked me to move, or I might have got into a fight. Sure it was the most comfortable then. No one bothered me back there. But this is a new day. I'm comfortable now anywhere on the bus."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

39 by Enoc P. Waters

THE GREAT AMERICAN EXPORT

Someone whose identity is unknown to me, once remarked with cynicism that one of America's greatest exports is race prejudice.

Apparently aware of this a German newspaperman in Mannheim where there is a large concentration of American troops masqueraded as a Negro to learn first hand how Negroes were being treated.

The idea, of course, is not new. An American journalist, Ray Sprigle, conducted the same experiment several years ago in the U. S. His experiences as a spurious Negro were evidently more exciting than those of a genuine Negro for he was able to write a book about what happened to him and sell quite a few copies.

A Negro writing of his every U. S. Supreme Court decision couldn't peddle them even for the value of the on buses. Nubby was loud in his praise of the action. He had talked such a good fight, he felt that he in some way was responsible for the Supreme Court decision.

We don't know whether Sprigle's German counterpart plans to write a book, but he did write an article for a newspaper, a copy of which we received.

Unfortunately for us it was printed in German which we can't read. But our kindly correspondent also sent along an interpretation.

The German newsman went to all the places usually frequented by Negro GIs and had a variety of experiences which were novel to him as a white man, but prosaic to colored soldiers.

No matter how repugnant a situation, a Negro can, if he must, adjust himself to almost any situation for a while at least. So the colored GIs reading the article were reminded of instances of racial discrimination which they had forgotten were not normal.

On the whole, he reported, he found very few instances of racial discrimination by the owners or managers of places of amusement frequented by soldiers.

Nor was he made aware, he said, of any general tendency

on the part of German civilians to shun or discriminate against the Negro soldiers, though, he added there were some exceptions.

Most of the racial prejudices he charged, originated with white Americans and the German exceptions of which he spoke were persons who had been indoctrinated by American whites.

POSTAL UNIT HEARS BROTHERHOOD, PLEA

The unity of a world-wide Christian brotherhood and propagation of the faith among the young were the dominant themes here yesterday at the eighteenth annual communion breakfast of the New York Post Office Unit of the St. George Association.

Eight hundred members and friends of the interdenominational Protestant group gathered in the Commodore Hotel to hear officials of the Post Office, past and present, and members of the clergy and guests.

The St. George Association is an alliance of civic and professional groups, started in this city in 1919.

Robert H. Schaffer, Postmaster of New York, said that he dared "to dream of the day when houses of worship throughout this country of ours, including the South, may approach God together."

Former Postmaster General James A. Farley paid tribute to the association for its religious work. He stressed the responsibility of parents of all religious faiths to see that their children continued to believe in God.

The breakfast followed an 8 A. M. communion service conducted by the Rev. Terence J. Finlay, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Mississippians, including a Negro man, got a lesson in gallantry several years ago from

Race Relations

Dear Sirs:

Your editorial THE BEST RACE RELATIONS ARE THOSE THAT "JUST GROW", April 1, is certainly a tranquilizing antidote against the poison which has been and is being injected into our people.

Every day down here in Dixie, some white man is doing something nice for a Negro and some Negro is doing something nice for his white neighbor. Until all this vicious campaign was launched by self-serving persons mostly from the North, race relations were improving day by day over the years and all of us down South, white and colored, felt a kinship toward one another.

Dear Sirs: Every day down here in Dixie, some white man is doing something nice for a Negro and some Negro is doing something nice for his white neighbor. Until all this vicious campaign was launched by self-serving persons mostly from the North, race relations were improving day by day over the years and all of us down South, white and colored, felt a kinship toward one another.

Dear Sirs: If there is any place where race relations do not "just grow"—if there is any place where race relations are planned, cultivated and pruned by military directive, it is in the armed forces. Once the pattern is laid down, the men get along with each other or go to the guardhouse. How, by any stretch of the imagination, can you allege that Army race relations "just grow"? ...

PAULINE T. HARRIS
Bellaire, Texas

two white Chicago salesmen enroute South by plane.

The incident, which occurred at Jackson, Miss., involved Mrs. Rhoda Jordan Carmichael who was on her way to Southern university to accept a teaching assignment. Accompanying her was her then eight-month-old son, Alon.

A stunning young woman who has earned herself a national reputation in the field of dramatics, Mrs. Carmichael and son were the objects of more than casual attention during the journey.

Then bad weather set in and

The hostess explained the situation and told the passengers they would have to stay aboard until the fog lifted.

At 6 o'clock the lights in the terminal were turned on. Passengers began to leave the plane. Then the hostess went from seat to seat informing the passengers that the terminal restaurant was open — but she didn't say a word to Mrs. Carmichael. The baby who had slept well, considering the situation, awakened hungry and restless and the young mother herself felt the need for food.

She got off the plane a bit perplexed and undecided what move to make. She went into the ladies room and refreshed herself and the tot while planning her strategy.

While there, the hostess came in and sweetly offered to get whatever food she wanted for herself and child and serve her there.

This infuriated the young mother. The idea of eating and feeding her child in a rest room was repugnant. "Thank you," Mrs. Carmichael responded, "but you needn't bother, I'm going to eat in the cafe."

As she was about to enter the restaurant, a Negro porter tugged at her arm. "Don't go in there," he cautioned, "they don't serve colored people in there."

She shook him off and boldly entered the place with the determination to sit down, order food and wait for results. But as she walked in, she noticed that all the tables and chairs were occupied.

This disconcerted her. She didn't know just what move to make, so she just stood there, child in arm, eyes filled with tears.

The waitress and other employees gave her unsympathetic stares as they brushed past her. The Negro porter was peeping through the door.

Then a white man, a fellow passenger, saw her, left his seat and escorted her to his table. She thanked him. Another asked her what she would like for the baby and herself and went to the counter, ordered the food, paid for it and served it to her.

"I should have known this would have created a problem for you Madame," one of them said. "I know about these laws

and it's stupid. But you just go ahead and feed your child and make your time, no one will bother you."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

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YANKEE GALLANTRY

the plane was grounded at Jackson, Miss., at 3 o'clock in the morning. The terminal was closed and there was no sign of life anywhere.

RACE RELATIONS DEALINGS ON MORAL, SPIRITUAL PLANE GOOD, SAYS IKE

NEW YORK (INS) — President Eisenhower said Tuesday that "American Race Relations and Intercultural good will can be dealt with most effectively on the moral and spiritual plane."

The President, in a message to the national conference of Christians and Jews, called for "Courageous action by the leaders of the three great religious traditions of our country." He called such action "basic to all other steps that must be taken."

Mr. Eisenhower's message was addressed to Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, Minister of the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York; Dr. Maurice N. Eisendrath, President of American Hebrew congregations, and the Rev. Dr. John A. O'Brien, of the University of Notre Dame.

The three clergymen are the national co-chairmen of the conference's commission on religious organizations.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

WHO IS WHO?

The Montgomery bus boycott has awakened the South to a jim crow practice to which it had given little thought until Mrs. Rosa Morgan decided she was tired of being abused and humiliated.

Like all other forms of jim crow, southerners had just accepted it as a part of their way of life never wondering how the Negro felt about it.

Here-to-fore any Negro who rebelled against the jim crow system was a radical, a communist, subversive or worse. And any white man who sympathized with him was at least a fellow traveler, a pinko or insane.

Gradually, it is filtering through the woolhats of the southern reactionaries that there might be some genuine dissatisfaction on the part of "good" Negroes about their treatment.

This is disturbing because the white man doesn't want to irritate the placid, work-worship and wait Negro. His dependability and unflagging loyalty are the backbone of southern economy. If he is lost, the South will suffer because there is no replacement for him.

lowman of paler hue.

It is humiliating because it occurs in the presence of the white man. In a jim crow school everyone is equally inferior. But in a bus the Negro, relegated to the rear, is forced to observe the white man as he swaggers about full of his own superiority.

The practice, especially now, is fraught with all the elements of an H-bomb that might explode anytime, anywhere.

So the word has gone out to bus drivers in many southern cities to be firm in their insistence on obedience to the jim crow law, but to be courteous.

Above all they are cautioned to so handle themselves and the Negro passengers that there will not be an incident requiring police action.

An incident such as the arrest of two coeds in Tallahassee last week may be the spark that is needed to set off a bus boycott, or worse, a riot.

Last week, with the heat up in the 90's, about 15 Negroes tired from their day's labors clambered on an already crowded bus.

There was much pushing and shoving around the entrance and the harried driver thought there would never be an end to those trying to get on the vehicle.

The bus started with a lurch, and Negroes obedient to the code of the South tried to get to the rear. But their passage was blocked by whites clinging to straps for balance.

Looking through his rear-view mirror, the driver yelled in customary manner:

"Hey, you Niggers, get on to the back where you belong."

Then suddenly remembering his instructions, he added with full vocal power:

"PLEASE."

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

A "HARMLESS CONFLICT"

Little publicized outside the South is the conflict that exists between some northern bred Negroes and their southern brothers. It's nothing serious and there's no possibility of an intra-racial split along geographic lines.

It's more akin to friendly rivalry or one of those nonsensical situations that develop within a large family group, where one member for one reason or another might feel himself better than the others, though all are kinsmen and sprung from the same source.

Any white person who is thinking of exploiting this feeling is doomed to disappointment, for like a family any attack from without strengthens the racial bonds.

There has never been a time since Negroes were first brought to this country that the sense of unity was stronger within the race than now.

Negroes living in the North have demonstrated very clearly their concern for the problems faced by Negroes living in the South.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been raised up North to back up the fight that Negroes in the South are waging for full citizenship and respect.

But for all this unity on issues of importance, these little personal wars between individuals continue.

Several months ago, a widely known physician and his wife

were visiting friends in the South. Throughout their visit they were dropping casual remarks about shopping at the finest stores, visiting nationally known nightclubs and restaurants, hobnobbing with well known celebrities and entertaining lavishly in their sumptuous home up North.

It irked their southern hostess, but she was too well cultured to show her annoyance. But the limit was reached when she took her guests to a neat little restaurant run by a Negro. It was the best eating place Negroes had in the city.

After glancing over the menu offered by the proprietor who was personally taking their order, the doctor asked:

"Do you have any Maine lobster?"

The cafe owner smiled graciously and explained:

"I have lobster, but no Maine lobster way down here."

"Well, OK," the doctor said condescendingly, "I'll take what you have."

Then the doctor's wife: "I'd like some shrimps fried in a bag."

"I don't know about frying shrimps in a bag, but I can give you some mighty nice fried shrimp."

"Oh well," she sneered, "I guess I'll have to take that."

The hostess angered by the superior air of her guests wanted to apologize to the cafe owner. Just then he asked her what she wished.

GENERAL

"I'll take some Alabama chick-revealed her secret to none of en," she said, "try to make it her Negro friends, not even the from as near Montgomery as young Negro man who had been possible."

The owner gave the hostess a But with her parents and col-knowing smile and hustled off to ored friends showing up for the the kitchen.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters

NO SECRET AT ALL

One of the greatest crises in her life was confronting Mary Johnson, a stenographer who was working for a degree in business administration at a private college in the large city where she lived.

For four years she had been carrying on what at first had been an innocent deception as to her race. Now with graduation approaching she was about to be exposed.

Her father, who was very proud of her, was unmistakably a Negro. Her mother who could have passed for white easier than her daughter, had a strong racial loyalty and would not have approved the deception carried on by Mary.

It all began when she decided that if she had a college degree she could look forward to a brighter future in the offices of the mail order house where she was employed.

After enrolling, she noticed she was the only Negro in her class but thought nothing of it until a casual friend and classmate with whom she had talked suggested a double date assuming that Mary was white.

From that time on Mary kept up the deception which, at times, necessitated her making some intricate and involved arrangements. But the school was located in a section of the city where few Negroes lived, and the other Negroes she encountered there didn't know her.

She was invited to join a sorority, attended lots of parties and even rented a parlor in a downtown hotel to give one of her own at which she was the only Negro.

It had been challenging, daring and a lot of fun. She had

commencement activities she knew she would be unmasked and feared that she would be despised by those with whom she had been such warm friends over the years.

Rather than run this risk, she decided it would be best if she bared her soul to her classmates, admitted that she was a Negro before any embarrassing situations developed.

She decided to make her confession at the last meeting of the class that preceded commencement week. She had rehearsed how she was going to do it. It was going to be dramatic.

She was going to stand up and get the attention of the president. Then she was going to thank all of her classmates for having been so nice to her, for having taken her into their lives. She was going to commend them for their exhibition of democracy, and she was going to conclude by saying:

"From the way I've been treated one would never think that I am a little different from the rest of you, that I am a Negro. I am glad that the difference in the pigmentation of my skin has meant nothing to you. I shall remember you all — everyone of you — so long as I live."

She knew this would stun them, but she believed their reaction would be favorable to her.

But she never made the speech. One day she got a letter from the editor of the class-book, asking her to double-check an item. It read:

"One of the most popular members of our class was it's only Negro, Mary Johnson."

Race Question Named Top Problem In U. S.

NEW YORK CITY.—Race relations is the No. 1 problem in the United States today according to a survey by the Catholic Digest reports that Negro and white race relations take precedence in public thinking over the atomic bomb and juvenile delinquency.

Persons interviewed in the survey were asked to name "the biggest problems in the United States today."

The results are as follows:

1. The race question . 45 per cent
2. Juvenile Delinquency . 36 per cent
3. The Atomic Bomb and the "cold war" . 32 per cent

Race Relations In A Larger Picture

Editor Edward J. Meeman in *The Memphis Press-Scimitar* has resulted in some violence shows that things have been moving in a dangerous direction. The progress of the South was set back several generations by one great unnecessary conflict which clear thinking and right feeling, reason and patience on both sides could have avoided. We cannot afford another conflict, great or small.

It is time to stop and think where we are headed, and make sure we are headed in the right direction.

No race in human history has made such progress as the American Negro since 1865. That progress has been accelerated since 1933. The rate of progress was still increasing when came the Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955. At first it was thought that these meant further progress for the Negro. But in the South, where most of the Negroes live, the effect has been different from what was intended and expected. Since these decisions, not only has a brake been applied to the progress of the Negro but there has been some movement backward. Race relations in the South have deteriorated.

In order that we may deal intelligently and effectively with the present situation, in order that good race relations may be restored in the South, and progress in improvement of race relations resumed, we need to put race relations in a larger picture.

LET both races look at the larger picture.

Today the biggest issue in the world is the struggle between communism, tyranny, slavery, atheistic materialism and militarism on the one hand and democracy, freedom, individualism and spiritual religion and peace on the other.

Those of us who want to win that great struggle cannot afford to lose our heads, be we white or Negro.

Put the questions now being debated

between white Americans and Negro Americans against that background of danger which threatens to overwhelm both races, and there should be no difficulty in settling our differences peaceably and amicably.

We cannot win this struggle without the loyalty of our Negro people. Of our total population of 150,697,361 as shown by the 1950 census, 15,042,286 are Negro. That is a sizable and important minority. In the South the proportion of Negroes is much greater.

Thinking, patriotic white people will recognize that we cannot afford, by any lack of justice or goodwill on our part, to lose the loyalty of this minority.

Thinking, patriotic Negro people will recognize that the "equality" which communists offer them is only equality in slavery, poverty and torture. It is strong evidence of the good sense of the Negro people that only a few have failed to

The Memphis Press-Scimitar

see through the deceitful temptations the Reds offer them.

All over the world colonialism is coming to an end and colored races, yellow, brown and black, are being lifted to a position of equality. American Negroes, too, are asking for equality. Modern science tells us that all races have equal potentiality for development.

NEVERTHELESS, in the United States, and especially in the South, while right-thinking white people want the Negro to have every opportunity for equal development, most of them do not believe too intimate association of the races is a good thing. There is resistance to forced desegregation of schools and swimming pools, and the like. Such resistance should be only by legal means, should never be in spirit of hatred.

We believe the Negroes themselves want to associate with their own people in school, church and social life more than some of their present leaders will admit. If Negroes do not prefer their own modes of life and entertainment, why does it profit white men to run all Negro radio stations?

We believe that once the Negro wins recognition of his equal dignity as a human being, once he is no longer treated with contempt but is treated with respect, instead of there being more mixing of the races, there will be less, because the Negro and the white equally will prefer association with his own kind.

Why should we withhold from the Negro the equal respect his heart craves? A man who belittles one of another race only belittles himself.

The problem we must solve is not easy. But there is no question that if the citizens who are men of good will and moderate views will take responsibility for what is to be done, we will do the right thing, and come through safely.

The Women

What's at the Bottom Of Race Relations?

Courier P. 5 Sat. 6-2-56

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

Sooner or later, race relations, brotherhood and integration get around to meaning white ladies. It has been said more than once that this group of females is at the core of the whole race question. Maybe something to it because you never hear of a cullud man getting lynched for allegedly raping a cullud lady. I don't know.

Anyway, white ladies could do quite a job at settling the problem if they had a mind to.

Take New York. I spend a lot of time around New York and especially Harlem. In those parts they like to think they're really free, that democracy is working like all get-out. It's usual, more than unusual, to see white ladies in Harlem on civic or social errands. They are more or less accepted and enjoy a kind of social mobility that most cullud ladies don't.

These white ladies go a long way to prove that they're with us. They're relaxed, at ease and go all the way to assure us that "there's really no difference between us." This is good.

But on the wave of brotherhood has come the man-hunter. She is far more concerned with personal relations than race relations. She knows all about the Montgomery bus boycott. She can quote statistics about the number of Negro voters in Peoria. She's read the life of George Washington Carver. Sure, she knows all these things. But more than anything she's consumed with interest in what makes the cullud man taboo to her, why he is off-limits, why any social association with him is considered a fate worse than death. So she decides to find out.

In trying to find out she commits more errors than last year's Pittsburgh Pirates. She is too aggressive. She pulls race like rank. She assumes that her whiteness makes her automatically desirable. She is too solicitous. She de-



Evelyn Cunningham

velops the dimensions of the white queen in the jungle.

It never occurs to her that cullud men, just like white men, prefer to chase than be chased. She doesn't seem to consider that her race does not obviate the necessity for personal charm and affability. She ignores the man's state of eligibility. And she never, never dreams of the possibility that she may be laughed at, that she's a rank amateur in the game of touch and go. After all, a cullud man (and woman) spends all his life observing white people. He knows them far better than they will ever know him.

But don't get me wrong. Some of my best friends are white ladies.

Horse And Buggy Days Ideas "Repealed" For Race Relations, Says Dr. Clement

Nashville, Tenn.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9 (Special)—"In the field of race relations we must not revert to the horse and buggy days," warned President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University as he spoke to the Atlanta University Arts and Sciences Forum Series on "The Nation in Transition." The forum was the University's commemoration of the 31st Annual Negro History Week.

President Clement attacked the position of leaders who accept change in all other segments of the national life but who would revert to the status of three hundred years ago in their dealings with the Negro. He said that respectable white Southern leadership was being drawn into organizations such as the Citizens' Councils and ignoring the changed status of the Negro, the rising surge for freedom among all peoples of the world, and the ideological struggle with Russia. "To play into Russia's hands is sad," he said, "although it might be laughable if the stakes weren't the loss of confidence of the darker people of the world."

On the subject of interposition President Clement said it might lead to nullification, secession, or rebellion. "Can a state determine what laws it will obey?" he asked. He said the doctrine was dangerous if followed to its logical conclusion, for, not only would chaos and uncertainty result, but the effect on property rights and contracts had been over looked by the proponents of the doctrine.

Of secession he said, "If you withdrawn, you become a province of the federal government and subject to federal control."

Concerning attempts to place the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the subversive list, Dr. Clement said that the NAACP has legally and without violence attacked things which were unconstitutional as opposed to counter movements which have engendered violence.

"The Negro wants the opportunity to work wherever his talents warrant, full protection under the law, and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship," Dr. Clement concluded. "We must move ahead solidly into the new day, asking ourselves whether we as a nation are ready to accept the common equality of all mankind."

Judge Drowns Despite Blind Negro's Screams

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 16 (AP)—

An aged, blind Negro screamed for help for nearly an hour Saturday in a futile effort to save the life of a county judge who fell into river backwaters in Lee County, Ala. Coroner Joe Liles ruled Russell County Judge Harry E. Randall, 50, died of accidental drowning when he fell from a fishing boat into Bartlett's Ferry Lake on the Chattahoochee River.

Cain Mims, a blind, 70-year-old Negro who worked for Randall and was in the boat at the time, tried to rescue the judge by extending a paddle into the water. When this failed, Mims began screaming for help but was unable to attract attention for nearly an hour.

Randall's body was recovered two hours later.

The coroner said a blow on the judge's side as he fell from the craft apparently prevented him from swimming out.

Human Relations Study Begins

MACON, July 25—Sixteen Georgia educators and two from Alabama have been awarded fellowships to the Seminar in Human Relations which Mercer University and the Georgia organization of The National Conference of Christians and Jews are co-sponsoring at Mercer July 26-Aug. 31.

The three and one-half weeks seminar course, first of its kind to be conducted in Georgia, will be under the direction of Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, nationally known sociologist and educational consultant to the Conference of Christians and Jews. Dr. Marguerite Woodruff, assistant professor of sociology and ethics in Mercer University, will serve as

his associate. The purpose of the course is twofold: (1) Consideration of the

types of human relationships that develop among groups differing in religious, ethnic or cultural backgrounds; and (2) study of the techniques and methods that improve these relations.

Among Georgia educators who will attend are: Mrs. Dorothy M. Anderson, principal of Minton School, Doerun; Seaborn N. Brock Jr., supervising principal of two Pike County schools, Concord; Miss Frances Clements, seventh grade teacher, Joseph N. Neel School, Macon; Gans L. Earnest, principal, Berlin.

W. H. Elliston, superintendent, Taylor County; Mrs. Mary B. Ginter, teacher, Cordele High School; Robert D. Hobby, Principal, Roanoke Elementary School; Fitzgerald; E. H. Joiner, principal, Reynolds High School; Mrs. Edna W. Owen, teacher, Monroe County Elementary School, Forsyth.

Mrs. Martha W. Pinkston, visiting teacher, Dublin; R. H. Skinner, teacher, Swainsboro High School; Mrs. Lorraine M. Williams, teacher, Gordon Gram-

mar School, Barnesville, and Mrs. Perry T. Wynne, instructor, Tift College.

The seminar is part of the educational program of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and these fellowships were made possible by voluntary contributions of 3,052 leading Georgians.

Hansell Hillyear of Savannah, Edgar J. Forio and Ben J. Massell, both of Atlanta, serve as Georgia members of the organization's national board of directors.

GEORGIA

Fulton National Entertains High School Seniors

About 500 Atlanta and Fulton County seniors from the Negro schools, which participate in the high school savings banks sponsored by the Fulton National Bank, were entertained yesterday at the bank with an informal drop-in party from 2 to 5 p. m.

William V. Crowley, president of the Fulton National Bank, said the party was given in appreciation for the splendid work which many of these seniors had done during the past year to make the high school banks such an outstanding success. He pointed out that the Fulton National sponsors 22 high school banks as a public service and that accounts and deposits in these banks during the past year had surpassed the previous year's nearly 100 per cent and that he believed such interest and enthusiasm warranted recognition.

The bank provided a prize drawing and guided tours of the major departments. After the tour there was an informal get together and refreshments were served in the bank's cafeteria.

Constitution P.A.

Where Are Segregation 'Principles' Found?

Thurs. 12-6-56 Atlanta, Ga.
Chattooga Countian Asks Atty. Gen. Cook

Lyerly—We live in a small county in northwest Georgia, where race relations are among the best in the state. Race-mixing is virtually unheard of in Chattooga County. We try to stay within limits of the laws of our state.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Summerfield recently approached the administrators of the Negro schools in the county and offered to sponsor a football game for them to help them raise some money for their schools. The schools have few or no ways to get funds for operating athletic programs. They have no lighted fields. They have no gymnasiums or bands.

This event, so said the attorney general, "would violate the principles of segregation in Georgia."

We in Chattooga County would like to know those "principles," since they do not appear in the State Constitution or statute law.

That decision means that whites and Negroes riding on the same road, trading in the same store, refueling at the same service station, using the same post office, walking on the same streets, being tried in the same court, or even dying in the same electric chair, violate Georgia's principles of segregation.

What has happened to wisdom, justice and moderation?

J. R. ROSSER,

Citizen of Chattooga County.

Institute of Human Relations Is Opening in Atlanta Today

Constitution Thurs. 4-12-56
Atlanta, Ga. P. 5
The Institute of Human Relations, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will meet at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel Thursday and Friday.

Theme of the institute is "Building Brotherhood in Your Community." It is being presented to help people understand the human relations problems in the greater Atlanta area and to realize that solution of these problems requires the cooperation of all groups within the community, a spokesman said.

Dr. Henry S. Brooks, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church of Savannah, will lead a discussion group on "The Role of Religious Leaders in Preparing People for a Changing World." Dr. Brooks is president of the Savannah Ministerial Assn. and holds several offices in Methodist church organizations.

A. D. Jones, director of club activities of the Atlanta schools, will lead a group discussing "The Responsibility of the Schools and Youth-Serving Agencies for Educating Toward Better Human Relations."

Human Relations Council To Hold Registration March

Daily World
Wed. 4-28-56
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Fraternities and sororities are joining efforts by the Council of Human Relations Monday night to stage a door to door march on registration in the Westside community.

The march will be held between 6 and 8 p. m. Monday and will see members of Greek letter organizations soliciting prospective registrations from Westside residents.

The march will cover the area bounded by Chestnut, Fair, Ashby and Hunter Sts. Residents will be contacted and asked to register and become qualified to vote.

the community;

(3) Techniques of Communication, that is, after the possible areas of activities are agreed upon, how does one go about communicating problems to the citizenry for creating in them a problem-solving consciousness for community action.

Interracial Meeting On Human Relations Opens Today At A. U.

Wed P. 1 Atlanta
Fri. 4-28-56
The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which is dedicated to building a greater Georgia through discussion, study, and action, will hold a two-day conference on "Human Relations in the Community." The conference will be held in the School of Social Work at Atlanta University today and Saturday, September 28 and 29, 1956.

The aim of the Conference is to develop a great "know how" and to help build the skills, particularly for our lay leaders, in mobilizing citizens for community action. The Conference will follow workshop procedures, and our plan is to bring together responsible citizens throughout the State so that they may discuss calmly how each might deepen his insights, and improve his knowledge and skills in respect to working more effectively for strengthening human relations in various communities in our great State.

The Conference will be held in cooperation with, and with the assistance of, the Consultant Service Program of the Southern Regional Council. This program, which is under the leadership of Mr. John Hope II, will provide regional resource leaders and consultants to facilitate discussion.

The theme of the Conference, "Techniques of Community Organization for Improving Human Relations", will be implemented by three workshop groups:

- (1) Techniques of Community Organizations, and government officials at the local community level for improving human relations;
- (2) Techniques of Self Survey, that is, how does one secure facts quickly, but accurately, regarding attitudes, policies, and practices in

Text of Ike Statement On Human Rights

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—Here is the text of President Eisenhower's Human Rights Day statement.

December 10th, the United States together with many other nations will observe Human Rights Day. The universal declaration of human rights overwhelmingly approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations eight years ago has rightly been hailed as an important milestone along the road that leads to world-wide recognition of the inherent dignity of man.

This year the free world has the most compelling reasons for observing Human Rights Day with renewed awareness and resolution, but it has little cause to "celebrate" that day.

The recent outbreak of brutality in Hungary has moved free people everywhere to reactions of horror and revulsion. Our hearts are filled with sorrow. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the courageous, liberty-loving people of Hungary.

The terror imposed upon Hungary repudiates and negates almost every article in the Declaration of Human Rights.

It denies that men are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that all should act in the spirit of brotherhood.

It denies the right to life, liberty, and security of person.

It denies the principle that no one shall be subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

It denies that no person shall be arbitrarily arrested, detained, or exiled.

It denies that all are equal before the law and entitled to its equal protection.

It denies the right to fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.

It denies the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.

It denies the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

It denies the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

It denies that the individual may not be held in slavery or

auditorium, December 18, 1956 at 8 P.M., according to the Rev. Eugene P. McManus, SSJ, vice president of the New Orleans chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

Highlights of the observance will include panel discussions by several of the principal religious leaders of the city -- Bishop Willis J. King, Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Plaque.

The Rev. McManus stated that a preliminary meeting of the sponsoring organizations was held at the YWCA, 130 So. Claiborne, December 11, 5 P. M.

In a statement of objectives issued December 10, 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, it was proclaimed that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as "a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance."

Every year since 1949 the president of the United States has issued a proclamation calling on the American people to observe Human Rights Day. President Eisenhower has asserted: "For the people of the United States as well as for people everywhere, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a significant beacon in the steady

march towards achieving human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

'Human Rights Day' Observance Dec. 18

The anniversary celebration of "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" as set forth by the United Nation will be observed with a special program in the International House

'HEARTS FILLED WITH SORROW'

Eisenhower's Statement On Human Rights Day

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This year the free world has the most compelling reasons for observing Human Rights Day with renewed awareness and resolution, but it has little cause to "celebrate" that day. The recent outbreak of brutality in Hungary has moved free peoples everywhere to reactions of horror and revulsion. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the courageous, liberty-loving people of Hungary.

Every Article Negated

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It denies the right to fair and public hearings by an independent and impartial tribunal.

It denies the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

It denies the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

It denies the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.

It denies that the individual may not be held in slavery or servitude.

It denies that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government.

That these human rights have been so flagrantly repudiated is cause for world-wide mourning.

Spirit Consecrated Anew

But the human spirit knows, as Thomas Jefferson said, that the God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time. The

most compelling reasons for observing Human Rights Day are the courage and sacrifices of the brave Hungarian people have with renewed awareness and resolution, but it has little cause to "celebrate" that day.

The recent outbreak of brutality in Hungary has moved free peoples everywhere to reactions of horror and revulsion. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the courageous, liberty-loving people of Hungary.

Not only government but the people of many nations have reacted in spontaneous sympathy. I am proud of the generous response of our voluntary agencies, humanitarian organizations, and of State and local governments—but I am especially proud of what so many of our people have done, and are doing, as individuals.

We shall continue to offer shelter to the homeless, as we shall go on feeding the hungry, and providing medicine and care for the sick.

On this Human Rights Day, it is for each one of us to recognize anew that we are brothers in our father's house, and each is truly his brother's keeper. We cannot shed that responsibility, nor do we want to do so. Let us resolve on this day that the world shall never forget what tyranny has done to our fellow man in Hungary.

Each in his own way, let us do all that we can to reaffirm, in word and in deed, our faith in the cause of freedom everywhere in the world.

So doing, these honored dead "shall not have died in vain."

Soviet Brutality In Hungary Hit

By EISENHOWER
Human Rights Day
Statement Seen as
Shift in U. S. Policy

By GARNETT D. HORNER
Star Staff Correspondent

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—This Human Rights Day brought from President Eisenhower a bitter denunciation of Communist "brutality" and "terror" imposed upon Hungary in recent weeks. "Let us resolve on this day that the world shall never forget what tyranny has done to our fellow man in Hungary," the President said.

His special statement, marking the eighth anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, left no room for cold war compromise with Soviet policy as exemplified in Hungary.

He asserted that the Soviet oppression of the Hungarians flagrantly flouts, to the "horror and revulsion" of the free world, nearly every article in the declaration of human rights.

"Cause for Mourning"

This, he said, is "cause for world-wide mourning."

There is little cause to "celebrate" human rights days this year, he added, although the free world has most compelling reasons for "observing" it with "renewed awareness and resolution."

The President's uncompromising words appeared to signal a definite shift in American policy toward Russia that has been taking shape during the past month or so.

Before the Soviet rulers sent Red tanks into action against Hungary's freedom fighters, Mr. Eisenhower seemed to be working for some sort of "live and let live" arrangement with them and hoping for gradual easing of cold war tensions.

'Spirit of Geneva' Gone

Now, the "Spirit of Geneva" that held out high hopes for a new era of peaceful co-existence between the Soviet and free worlds at the time of the Big Four summit meeting some 18 months ago, seems entirely evaporated.

Through a statement by Secretary of State Dulles here a week ago, the President in effect called on the United Nations to consider action against the Soviet for its persistent disregard of U. N. principles.

His human rights day statement provided further ammunition for such action.

Among the human rights upheld by the eight-year-old U. N. declaration that "the terror imposed on Hungary repudiates and negates, "the President listed: life, liberty, security of person, equality before the law, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, peaceful assembly, and guarantees against arbitrary arrest, degrading treatment, slavery or servitude.

Proud of Americans' Help

Mr. Eisenhower said he was proud of what Americans are doing to help Hungarians who have escaped the terror in their homeland to find new homes, as well as provide food and other relief for those still suffering there.

"On this Human Rights Day," he said, "it is for each of us to recognize anew that we are brothers in our father's house, and each is truly his brother's keeper. We cannot shed that responsibility, nor do we want to do so. Let us resolve on this day that the world shall never forget what tyranny has done to our fellow man in Hungary.

"Each in his own way, let us do all that we can to reaffirm, in word and deed, our faith in the cause of freedom everywhere in the world.

"So doing, these honored dead shall not have died in vain."

**Hampton graduate
given Hoey award**

*Pro-American
Baltimore, Md.*
NEW YORK — The Catholic Interracial Council of New York presented the James J. Hoey award for interracial justice to Paul G. King, 1937 graduate of Hampton Institute, now comptroller of South Carolina State College at Orangeburg. The other recipient of the award was Frank G. Folsom, president of the Radio Corp. of America. The presentations were made at Cathedral High School auditorium here.

Business Men Set Rights Parley

Defender Sat. 3-31-56
Chicago, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD — The issue of human relations in business and industry will be discussed by 75 business and industrial leaders of Illinois during a special conference at the Leland hotel in Springfield April 19. The conference was called by Gov. Stratton.

The Illinois Commission on Human Relations is arranging the conference, which is for the purpose of assessing the employment situation in Illinois as it affects minority groups, and exchanging ideas of making more effective merit employment practices. This is the first time in the history of the state that a governor has called a conference of such magnitude in this field.

Ivan C. Willis, vice president of International Harvester company, will be one of the speakers at the luncheon which opens the conference. Also appearing will be George B. McKibbin of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and Archibald J. Carey, jr., of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. The film, "Commencement," which is distributed by the contracts committee, will be shown.

Moderators for the panel symposium that will follow are Mrs. Orville N. Foreman of Jacksonville, vice-chairman of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, who will serve as chairman; James H. Parsons, Bloomington, member of the state commission; Ray L. Walker, United States Fidelity and Guaranty company; William G. Caples, Inland Steel company; Roy L. Cummins, state director of labor; and E. A. Rosenstone, state director, Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Plans for the conference were completed at the commission meeting, March 15, at the Bismarck hotel, Chicago. C. George Dimas of Joliet is the commission chairman; Riley H. Pittman is executive director.

White and Negro Boys Shake To Stop Fighting

PEORIA, Ill. — (INS) — A group of Negro and white high school students shook hands Tuesday in Peoria and agreed to halt a series of fights which at times have involved as many as 50 boys.

The dramatic pledge took place at two special assemblies at Peoria's Manual Training high school where 1,000 students are enrolled. And school authorities believe that youngsters, themselves, have solved a bad situation before police action became necessary.

A. Gray Adamson, principal of Manual high, conferred with the school board and police officials. They decided to assemble the entire school body and lay the cards on the table.

Mrs. Donna Sims, a Negro police matron, told the assembly she had received several calls about the disturbance. She said:

"I didn't want to believe it was true. A serious mistake was made and the participants have disgraced their school. They have let their teachers down and shamed their parents."

The police matron added: "You are the best good-will ambassadors in this matter."

Her talk was greeted by applause and boys who had participated in disturbances made public apologies and shook hands.

executive secretary. She enters into any phase of her work with an exuberance which communicates itself to her coworkers and to the new friends she is constantly making.

Well qualified for this position, Mrs. Porter was formerly field secretary for the Greater Lawrence Conservation commission and she has served as a social worker with the Chicago health department.

The wife of William G. Porter (a national representative for a large business concern), she is also the mother of three children.

In doing a job of community organization, one is constantly searching for new approaches. Mrs. Porter, together with a group of Woodlawn citizens conceived the idea of a tea at which the various groups would express their concepts of brotherhood of democracy and the ideal of interracial living.

BROTHERHOOD TEA

These concepts were dramatically illustrated for 4000 persons at the Brotherhood tea made possible through the cooperation of 40 civic, religious and business organizations. The affair demonstrated integration on all levels and the tea gained unusual significance as an example of interracial cooperation in action.

Culturally, it set a precedent. Unique displays on each table sym-

Block Club was another excellent and award-winning concept of brotherhood.

A Japanese arrangement of spring flowers, symbolizing oneness of mankind brought a prize to the table sponsored by the Japanese-American League and the Japanese American Service Committee.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY

Already, the Brotherhood tea has had a decided impact upon the community. Many requests for service and information have come to Mrs. Porter's office. Several groups have met in an attempt to iron out problems which come with changing neighborhoods.

The School Committee has been able to secure \$1,500,000 for the construction of new schools. The Woodlawn Friendly Neighbors, a branch of the conference, has secured funds for a field house and playground to be erected at 64th and Stony Island aves. in Jackson Park.

Above all, the residents of this community have become aware of the fact that Mrs. Porter is a sounding board on whom they may call and from whom they may expect results.

United Woodlawn Conference Formed For Action, Brotherhood

By SARAH M. LEMON

What do I do when my lease is not renewed because I have Negro visitors? What do I do about overdue garbage collection? What do I do now that I am in a new city, or in a new country?

These and many other questions are fired daily at Mrs. Ruth Porter, executive director of the United Woodlawn conference. The conference is an interracial community organization, which attempts to answer such questions, and to initiate a community program for conservation, improvement and appreciation of the area.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mrs. Porter is an enthusiastic

bolized brotherhood. Aesthetically, it set a precedent for exhibition of artistic talent. Originality was at its best. Between the original and artistic aspects of the table decorations, judges found it impossible to decide that one table was superior. Three prizes on equal par were awarded.

One was awarded to the Woodlawn Immanuel Lutheran church. Its white replica of a church surrounded by small people representing every race, indicated their belief that the church serves the need of all people in the community. Members of the church executed this beautiful and clever display.

Brown and white hands in firm clasp, prepared by the 6400 Drexel

39 1956

Race Relations Institute Is Set

Wed. 6-28-56

VALPARAISO, Ind. (ANP) — The seventh annual Institute on Human Relations will be held on the Valparaiso university campus July 13-15 under the co-sponsorship of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America and the university.

A much higher attendance over last year's 180 people representing 21 states is anticipated by the executive secretary of the LHRAA, Rev. Andrew Schulze, who believes the rise in attendance will come from increased activity in the past year. There now are 10 LHRAA chapters organized and functioning with another 10 units in the process of organizing.

The motto of the 1956 Institute will be "For Such A Time As This," taken from Biblical passage in the Book of Esther. A three-fold goal of the meeting includes studying with open eyes and Christian concern for the racial ills of our nation, to admit past mistakes, and to search for the Christian remedy.

The segregation-desegregation controversy and the story of Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott will come under close scrutiny by the group with the Rev. Robert A. Graetz, of the American Lutheran church in Montgomery, relating his experience in boycott participation.

A panel from Hope Lutheran church in Los Angeles, a tri-racial congregation, will discuss the process of integration in their church.

A special feature for pastors in changing communities will see discussion of this problem under the leadership of Rev. Ralph L. Moellering, pastor of First Emanuel church, an integrated congregation in Chicago.

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INSTITUTE ON HUMAN RELATIONS (INDIANA)

QUAKER JOURNEY AIDS WORLD TIES

James
2 Women, One a Negro, Make
Tour of 11 Nations to Spread
U. S. Spirit of Friendship

P 12 L
By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17—A

Quaker - sponsored around - the - world "Journey of Friendship" has just been completed by a 49-year-old white woman and an 18-year-old Negro girl.

The journey, designed to promote better understanding between Americans and other peoples, was financed by members of the Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends. It covered 25,000 miles in three months and cost \$4,000, including \$3,124 in plane fares.

It took Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson of Jenkintown, a suburb, and Miss Hazel DuBois of this city to eleven countries. They spent a few days as guests in sixteen homes of visited countries.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College. After graduation she visited Europe and North Africa and then entered Yale University, receiving the Ph. D. in zoology in 1932. Several of her papers on international affairs have been translated and published in foreign languages.

Aim of Journey Stressed

"We carried a message of friendship to the people we visited," Mrs. Hutchinson said this week. "We wanted to show them that Americans are interested in their problems and also see how the problems looked to them from their homes."

Walter D. Voelker, one of the original supporters of the "Journey of Friendship," said that it was the first of its kind to be sponsored by the members of the Society of Friends. When it was suggested in May Mrs. Hutchinson, the mother of three children, offered to go alone, but it was decided that it would be better for her to have a companion.

Her husband, R. Cranford Hutchinson, an assistant professor of anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, was among those at the Abington Meeting who thought that a Negro should accompany Mrs. Hutchinson to give the trip an interracial character.

Mrs. Hutchinson, who walks with a cane because of braces on her left leg as a result of polio-

myelitis, felt that a difference in ages of the two travelers would be advantageous.

Miss DuBois, who is on the staff at the Friends Neighborhood Guild, a social center for an economically depressed area here, was selected. She postponed until January the start of her college career at the University of Puerto Rico to make the journey.

Lesson on Race Relations

"One reason for having Miss DuBois go along," Mrs. Hutchinson explained, "was to show that race relations in this country are not as bad as pictured in other countries of the world. While we didn't say we didn't have a problem, we wanted to show that for us such relations are improving and for some of us there is no problem."

The journey started Sept. 15 and ended Saturday. Advance details were arranged principally through exchange students and others in the Philadelphia area who were members of or knew families in the countries to be visited. The travel was by airplane, except for a few hundred miles of motoring to three towns in the Arab States.

The travelers were guests of families in France, Germany, Israel, West Pakistan, India, Thailand, the Philippines and Japan. In Turkey and in Hong Kong, the closest they got to Communist China, they stopped at public establishments.

View From Both Sides

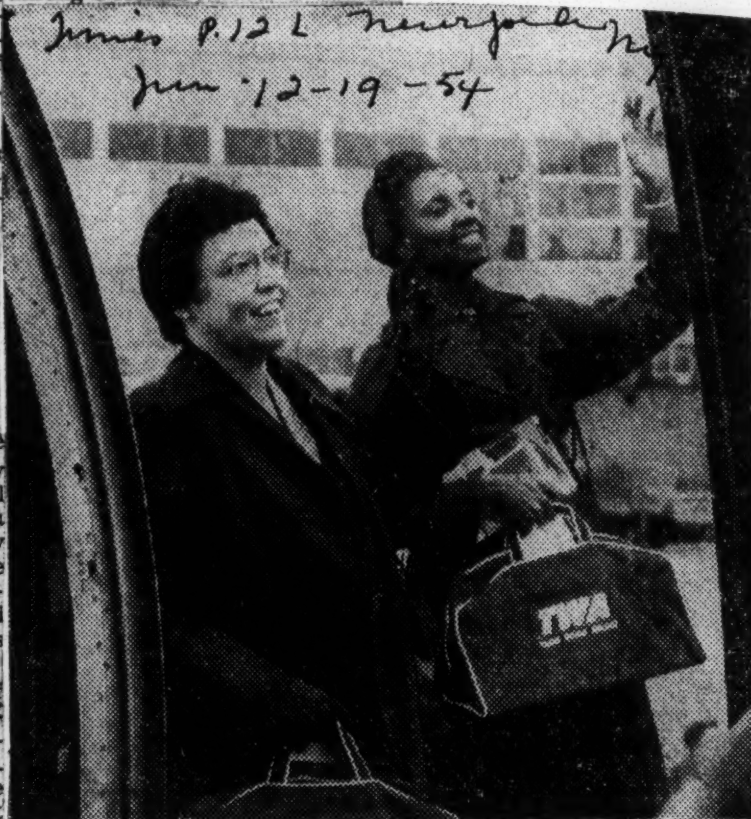
In Israel and in each of the Arab States the travelers stopped in three homes, getting what they described as "both sides of the worst situation we encountered." In India also they were guests in three homes, one of them that of S. K. Patil, three times Mayor of Bombay and now president of the Congress party of Bombay State.

In Japan they spent two days in the home of Mrs. T. Miyagi, a member of the House of Counselors, the upper branch of the Japanese Diet. They noted that in Manila they found a high regard for this country because the Philippines received independence as scheduled.

"It would be impossible to estimate the degree of success we had in conveying our desire to understand the problems of the countries of the people we visited," Mrs. Hutchinson commented.

"Through the thirteen reports that we sent back during the trip," she continued, "the members of the meeting gained insight into the things, the people and the ideas that we encountered."

The reports, each of which included a message for children from a visited country, are being published in pamphlet form by the Abington Friends. The pamphlets are to be circulated among Friends.



The New York Times

END 'JOURNEY OF FRIENDSHIP': Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson, left, and Miss Hazel DuBois, who made 25,000-mile world tour to help promote understanding of Americans.

New Stamp to
Be Issued

Nashville, Tenn. — Acting Postmaster General Maurice H. Stans today announced that the 3c commemorative Children's Stamp of 1956 with its theme of "Friendship — The Key To World Peace" will be first placed on sale on Saturday, December 15, 1956, at Washington, D. C.

The Children's Stamp will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimension, arranged horizontally, printed by the rotary process, electric-eye perforated, and issued in sheets of 50. The color of the stamp will be blue and 120,000,000 have been authorized.

The central design of the stamp is composed of a group representing children of a world assembled at left and looking toward the Key of Friendship with which to unlock the doors to peace. In a light panel at the top is the lettering "Friendship—The key to World Peace," in dark Gothic. Beneath the panel is the lettering

"Children's Stamp 1956," arranged in two lines of white Gothic. In a light panel at the bottom is the lettering "United States Postage," in dark Gothic. The denomination "3c" also in dark Gothic, appears in light squares in each lower corner of the stamp. Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the 3c Children's stamp may send addressed envelopes, together with money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed, to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C. An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either turned in or sealed. The outside envelope to the Postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers."

Interracial Conclave Set for Tomorrow

Courier-Journal
Over 300 Boys
Expected; Affair
Starts at 1:30
Fri. 4-27-56

The seventh annual interracial conclave of the Royal Ambassadors of the Long Run Baptist Association and Central District Association will be at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow at Victory Memorial Baptist Church, 3805 Southern Parkway. More than 300 boys are expected to attend.

The theme, "Missions at Home and Abroad," will be discussed by Dr. Huber Peacock, Zurich, Switzerland; the Rev. Nathan Porter, a Brazilian missionary, and the Rev. Amos Olayele, a native of Nigeria.

The 23d annual convention of the Kentucky-Tennessee synod of the United Lutheran Church in America will begin at 3 p.m. Monday with a Communion service at Calvary Lutheran Church, Bardstown Road and Roanoke Avenue.

Featured speaker at the 7 p.m. program will be Dr. Edwin



THE REV. F. D. SHAFER
Ministerial Association speaker

Moll, secretary of the board of foreign missions, U.L.C.A. He formerly was representative to Palestine for the Lutheran

World Federation.

Various committee reports will be heard during the meeting, which ends Wednesday. An ordination service is set for 8 p.m. Tuesday.

The second in a series of talks on "Some Great Women of The Bible" will be given by the Rev. Gilbert P. Robertson at 7:45 p.m. Sunday at Virginia Avenue Methodist Church, Virginia Avenue at Cypress. He will speak on "Rebekah."

The official ground-breaking ceremonies for the new auditorium of Southside Baptist Church, 804 Camden, will be at 11 a.m. May 6 on the church lawn.

A revival will begin with the services. The evangelist will be the Rev. T. L. McSwain, with Paul Bobbitt as music director.

Construction has begun on the new \$260,000 auditorium. It will be of colonial design in steel and brick. The seating capacity will be 1,000.

A fellowship program and coffee, sponsored by the Louisville Council of Church Women, will be held from 10 a.m. until noon next Friday at Harvey Browne Presbyterian Church, 311 Brown's Lane.

The Highland Baptist Players, directed by Miss Gwendolyn Janes, will give a play entitled "They Say." The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Players, directed by Dr. Charles McGlon, will present "Point of Beginning."

Honor guests will be ministers and their wives. Everyone is invited.

The annual election of officers of the Louisville Ministerial Association will be at 11 a.m. May 7 at First Evangelical United Brethren Church, 501 Amy Avenue.

The Rev. F. D. Shafer, pastor of Fourth Presbyterian Church, will speak on "The Minister as Leader of Worship."

The choir of Fifth Street Baptist Church, 1900 W. Jefferson,

will present Haydn's "The Creation" at 5 p.m. May 20. Wiley B. Daniel, Jr., is the director.



Courier-Journal Photo

CLOSE CALL . . . Eugene Smith, right, probably owes his life to the quick thinking of Paul Rhodes, center, who climbed a pole and gave Smith artificial respiration after he had been knocked out by electricity. Capt. Emma Galgano, Fort Knox nurse, looks on.

Fellow Worker Saves Shocked Man

Courier-Journal
It's Turnabout
From '52 Case
Fri. 12-7-56
Louisville, Ky.

A Fort Knox civilian lineman was recovering in Army Hospital there yesterday from the effects of an accidental contact with 2,200 volts of electricity.

Eugene Smith, Elizabethtown, was knocked unconscious while working on a pole and was given

artificial respiration while suspended from a safety belt.

Smith was working on a line of Old Ironsides Avenue Wednesday when the high-voltage line snapped and fell around his neck.

Paul Rhodes, Flaherty, went to his aid, administered artificial respiration until Smith started breathing, and then with the aid of other crewmen, lowered him to the ground.

Smith suffered minor burns and shock.

Oddly enough, Smith was a member of a line crew that gave first aid to Rhodes in a similar accident in 1952. Rhodes then suffered severe burns on the hands aid side.

Three Negro Students Win In Interracial Contest In N. O.

New Orleans, Jan. 9 — Four students in Negro schools were declared among the winners in the tuberculosis education poster contest conducted in the Metropolitan New Orleans area in high and junior high schools.

Second prize winner was Walter Vive of the Alfred C. Priestly junior high school. Among the 10 best were Robert Simmons, Alvin Polk and James Brown, all of a little consolidated school in Violet, La., just 10 miles below New Orleans and in St. Bernard Parish.

RACE RELATIONS TO BE OBSERVED

New Orleans, La. Bishops King, Primm to Be Among Participants

Negro Protestant churches throughout metropolitan New Orleans will observe Race Relations Day on Sunday with special services.

Among clergymen participating in the observance will be Bishop Willis J. King, resident bishop of the New Orleans Area of the Methodist Church, Central Jurisdiction, and Bishop H. Thomas Primm, presiding bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District, of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Bishop King will be guest speaker at the 11 a. m. service at First Street Methodist church, First and Dryades, Rev. T. R. W. Harris, pastor. This will be the bishop's first public appearance since returning from Liberia, West Africa, where he participated in the inauguration of President Tubman.

Sunday has been designated as African Methodist Episcopal Church Founder's Day throughout the city by Bishop Primm, to emphasize the historical development of the religious movement since its founding in 1816 by Richard Allen, who served as the church's first bishop in Philadelphia, Pa.

A special program with participation of all churches of this district will be conducted on Sunday at 3 p. m. at St. Peter A. M. E. church, Cadiz and Coliseum, Rev. M. E. Johnson, pastor. The Founder's Day message will be delivered by Bishop Primm. Theme of the observance is "God Our Father, Christ Our Redeemer, and Man Our Brother."

A special race relations program is scheduled for 11 a. m. Sunday at Phillips Memorial Methodist church, 7822 Forshey, announced Rev. C. T. Wethers, pastor. Mrs. Malcolm Williams, president of the Young Women's Christian Association, will talk on "How Can Religious Principles Foster Better Race Relations."

Race Relations Day Scheduled

Race Relations Day will be observed Sunday by local Methodist churches, according to Dr. A. S. Hurley, pastor of the Napoleon Avenue Methodist church and a member of the board of social and economic relations of the Methodist Church, Louisiana Conference.

In addition to proclaiming messages from their pulpits calling for racial tolerance and understanding, local Methodist pastors will receive an offering for the support of Methodism's 13 colleges for Negroes.

The 1955 offering throughout the nation totaled \$292,517, according to Edgar Cayard, treasurer of the New Orleans District churches. Dillard university is one of the institutions supported by this offering.

TROUBLES EASED BY BROTHERHOOD

NCCJ Leader Cites Big Educational Task

There is no problem that cannot be solved if brotherhood prevails, the president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews said here Friday.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, New York city, associated with the NCCJ since its inception in 1928



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
DR. E. R. CLINCHY

after the A. J. Smith presidential campaign, said that the "younger generation" is aware that we live in new times and is ready for new patterns of relationships.

The distinguished-looking grey-haired humanitarian added that anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and anti-Protestantism feed the growth of Communism in much the same manner as destitution and discrimination offer it a breeding place. "Like typhoid," he said, "Communism may inadvertently bring about changes for the good of all societies the world over."

Dr. Clinchy said that the United States' idea in the Declaration of Independence — that every individual, state and nation has the right to be free to work out its own destiny — is being acted upon by every free nation in the world. He cited quotations from the document in Indonesian buses as an example in a country that is confronting a serious problem of racial discrimination.

According to Dr. Clinchy, who was a guest speaker at the Friday Sabbath services at Temple Sinai, 6227 St. Charles, the NCCJ was organized specifically to promote education among Protestants, Catholics and Jews for the end result of better relations between all men.

"There is still an enormous educational task for all persons yet to be accomplished," he said,

"which calls for patience and time. The movement toward equal educational opportunities is part of a world problem facing all nations in learning how to live together as God's 'Family of Man' under new conditions that science and technology have brought."

He said that the NCCJ has about 400 to 500 cities in the U. S. where work is conducted the year round to better relationships and 65 strategically-located offices serving these cities.

"In a sense," Dr. Clinchy concluded, "the NCCJ is a sort of service organization attempting to help improve education, religious attitude, civic-mindedness, general economy and communications."



DR. BENJAMIN PASAMANICK

RACIAL ASPECTS DISCUSSION TOPIC

Program Planned for Sunday Afternoon

"Racial Aspects of Human Intelligence" will be the subject of a discussion at 3 p. m. Sunday at a meeting in the gymnasium of St. Mary's Dominican college, 7214 St. Charles.

The program will be sponsored by the Catholic committee of the South and will feature a panel of six New Orleans psychiatrists, psychologists and sociologists, according to Lucille Soniat, chairman of the meeting.

Dr. Benjamin Pasamanick, chairman of the committee on research of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry and professor of psychiatry at Ohio State university will be one of the principal speakers.

Others include Dr. William L. Kolb, professor of sociology at Tulane university; Dr. Dorothy W. Seago, professor of psychology at Newcomb college; Dr. Irving Fossberg, clinical psychologist; Dr. Robert Lancaster, psychiatrist; Dr. Harold Leif, associate professor of psychiatry at the Tulane medical school, and Dr. Joseph T. Taylor, dean of social studies at Dillard university.

Speaking for Catholic educators will be the Rt. Rev. Henri Bezou, archdiocesan superintendent of schools.

Msgr. Bezou said Dr. Pasamanick "can render a great service by pointing out the nonracial factors which influence human development."

Dr. Pasamanick is president-elect of the Maryland Psychiatric Society and is on the administrative board of the American Association on Mental Deficiency. He is also a council member of the American Public Health Association and is a consulting editor of Child Development.

The author of 25 published articles, he is active in 25 professional societies.

RACE RELATIONS

TOPIC OF PANEL

Third Tulane-Lake Charles

Conference Held

Race relations are to be understood only in terms of historical developments and not in terms of biological differences, three Tulane university faculty members asserted at the third annual Tulane-Lake Charles conference Sunday at Lake Charles.

The trio, featured on a panel session entitled "Aztec to Zulu,"

a study of racial contacts in other places, were Dr. Robert Wauchope, professor of anthropology and director of the Middle American Research Institute; Dr. Munro S. Edmonson, assistant professor of anthropology and associate of the Urban Life Institute; and Dr. Robert A. Lystad, assistant professor of anthropology.

Dr. Lystad stressed the importance of economic and political factors on race relations in Africa, noting that religious events figure in somewhat less.

Conflict of Races
"In South Africa and East Africa there is conflict between the Negro and the white races because of competition for land, as in Kenya," he pointed out.

"But in West Africa where control of the land has been left to the Africans, there is relatively little conflict. This is seen in the Gold Coast."

The educator noted that different definitions of European responsibility regarding control over territory, ranging from absolute control by the Europeans in South Africa to political control in the West by the Africans, have led to varying racial relations on the continent.

"The result of these political and economic factors," Lystad continued, "is that in South Africa there is a high degree of conflict; in East Africa there is a high degree of conflict but somewhat less intense and with promise of more rapid reduction than in South Africa and in West Africa a low degree of racial conflict."

Topics Are Varied

On the six panel session featured on the half-day educational conference program held in the Lake Charles High school topics ranging from automation and human engineering to drama and psychology were discussed.

Guest speaker at the opening luncheon was Dr. Joseph G. Morris, vice-president of Tulane university and head of the physics department, who discussed "Men and the Atom."

Edmonson, discussing the historical factors that have affected race relations in Brazil pointed out that one of the most important influences in that country was the tremendous dearth of

population.

He estimated that when Columbus landed, the population of Mexico and Guatemala numbered 5,000,000, whereas Brazil, much larger in area, had a population of only about 1,500,000.

"This meant that in early Brazilian history, instead of having to confront the problem of a large Indian population, as in Mexico, the Portuguese were forced to bring in population from the outside," Edmonson noted. "Basically the settlers came from Europe and the slaves from Africa."

Relations Reviewed

Reviewing the relations of the Indians and Europeans in Middle America, Wauchope called attention to the religious history of the two races.

"In order to justify the conquering of America, in terms of religious conversion," Wauchope said, "the church first had to establish that Indians had souls. The 'Mother Church' was an authoritative institution which looked on one of its functions as ruling and guiding the native Indian populations in not only religious but also economic and social affairs. Thus the Indians as a race were kept in a subservient status, although the two religions themselves merged."

The conference was sponsored by the Tulane Alumni Association and the Tulane Alumni Club of Lake Charles.

At Human Rights Forum

Father Howard To Discuss Christian Race Relations

The Commission on Human Rights, Catholic Committee of the South will present Father Clarence Howard, S.V.D. of Saint Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss., on Sunday afternoon, May 20 at 3:00 p. m. at St. Joseph Academy, 2116 Ursuline Avenue.

Father Howard, well-known preacher and missionary, will give the positive approach to Christian race relations when he answers the questions: What does Christ Ask for in Better Race Relations? Can we be satisfied with Mediocre Morality? and Dare we be full-time Christians?

The final forum in the present educational series of the CHR presents the positive Christian program for better race relations. It does not answer the question: "What must I do under pain of sin?" It does answer the question: "What is Christ asking me to do in imitation of His universal love?"

Father Howard, well-known to New Orleans Catholics, is Vice-provincial of the Southern Province of the Society of the Divine Word, experienced pastor and preacher, long time seminary teacher and he also was appointed to New Guinea to establish a seminary for his Order.



REV. CLARENCE HOWARD

Vice-Provincial Will Be Speaker

The last in a series of eight meetings on race relations sponsored by the Commission on Human Rights of the Catholic Committee of the South will be held Sunday at 3 p. m. at St. Joseph Academy, 2116 Ursuline Avenue.

Speaker will be the Rev. Clarence Howard, S.V.D., vice-provincial of the Southern Province of the Society of the Divine Word. He will discuss, "The Christian Approach to Race Relations."

Miss Lucille Soniat, chairman of the commission, said that the meeting "will attempt to give answers to questions on what Jesus Christ asks for better race relations. It will present a positive, Christian program."

Ordained in 1937 at St. Augustine's seminary in Bay St. Louis, Miss., Father Howard has been a missionary in New Guinea, an assistant pastor in Lafayette, editor of the St. Augustine's Messenger, assistant chairman of the race relations committee of the Catholic Committee of the South, and assistant provincial of his order.

The meeting Sunday is open to the public, Miss Soniat said.

Respect For Law Urged By Human Relations Council

The possible dawning of a new and bright era appeared in the making last week when federal judges in two opinions declared all Louisiana segregation laws invalid and ordered public schools in New Orleans to begin desegregation plans. The action of the judges was promptly lauded by the local chapter of the Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

The opinion on the state segregation laws, handed down by a three-judge federal court, is contradictory to a 1954 state law which made segregation a police matter for public safety. This

state statute was specifically named as invalid by the three-judge court.

The suit involving the Orleans Parish school board was decided by a single federal judge. The judge issued a decree granting an injunction which restrains the school board from requiring and permitting segregation of the races and requires admission of children to schools on a non-discriminatory basis with "all deliberate speed."

The Orleans Parish school board case was brought by A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the NAACP, on behalf of some 100 Negro school children in New Orleans.

In an opinion filed with the school board injunction decree, District Judge J. Skelly Wright said:

"The granting of a temporary injunction in this case does not mean that the public schools of the Parish of Orleans would be ordered completely desegregated overnight or even in a year or more."

"But the magnitude of the problem may not nullify the principle. And that principle is that we are, all of us, free-born Americans with a right to make our way unfettered by sanctions imposed by man because of the work of God."

The first positive reaction to the ruling came in a news release of the Human Relations Council which stated:

"The recent decision by three of the most respected and learned Jurists of our state of Louisiana concerning the illegality of segregation is now history."

Many people seriously and honestly believed in segregation. Many disapproved of it just as strongly. Many were not sure actually where they stood. The law of the land now stands as the law. This is no time for fanaticism or recrimination. This is no time for short tempers or small vision. This is a time for sober thought and serious reflection.

All of us must live together peacefully, harmoniously and sensibly. We must and will live together as Americans. There will be problems confronting all. They will be solved intelligently by facing them in their reality, not by pretending they do not exist or can be postponed indefinitely.

The legal decision calling upon the Orleans Parish School Board to cease segregating students according to race and to establish integration for all will need thought and planning of the soberest and most comprehensive kind.

This is not the time for carping and criticism; it is the moment for service. It is the hour to offer our knowledge, our intelligence,

our ability, to those in need of it. To the School Board we humbly offer our services and our assistance.

This is a time fraught with greatness, as well as difficulty. Patience, understanding, generosity from all of us, of all races is the order of the day. The deep emotional factors involved in desegregation and integration are real. Intelligence and a humble prayer for reason and guidance from the Father of All Men is in order.

State Sen. W. M. Rainach, segregation leader in the state legislature, criticized the ruling and the Orleans Parish school board said it would appeal the decision.

Rainach said the three judges—all natives of Louisiana—"took an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States, not an oath to uphold the palpably unconstitutional decision of the (U. S. Supreme Court) judges."

Rainach's criticism was aimed at U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright and his two fellow judges, Judge Wayne G. Borah of the Fifth Circuit Court and U. S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry.

In another segregation development in New Orleans, a hot legislature fight loomed between the Roman Catholic Church and segregation leaders seeking a law that would ban integration in private schools in the state.

Four state legislators asked last week for measures to prevent Negro and white children from mixing in private schools. The request came less than a month after Catholic officials announced plans to begin an integration program next September.

More than half of the school-age children in New Orleans attend Catholic school.

NEIGHBORS PAY OFF MORTGAGE FOR ANNAPOLIS NEGRO COUPLE

Star News 3-29-56
Washington D.C. 3-30-56
ANNAPOLIS, (P)—An elderly Negro couple owned their home again today after neighbors chipped in \$1,095.58 in a whirlwind campaign to pay off the mortgage.

Daniel Peters, 71, and his wife Georgianna had mortgaged the house at nearby Parole three years ago to pay for plumbing facilities.

A year later Mr. Peters had a heart attack and had to quit work at a cement block firm. Then they had to get along on aid-age assistance from the county welfare department.

Neighbors didn't know they would lose the house until it was advertised for sale in a newspaper.

Mrs. Lucille Larkins, who irons shirts at a local laundry, organized a citizens benevolent committee.

Door-to-door solicitations were made, letters were sent to various organizations, and yesterday the group walked into the office of Atty. Samuel Schenker and paid off the mortgage.

White Persons Donate Blood To Dying Negro

BEAUMONT, Miss., Dec. 19—A Beaumont Negro, critically injured a week ago in a cutting scrape, today is back on the road to recovery and he owes his life to several white persons who donated their lifeblood. McNeal Summerall, 30, suffered a severed artery in his temple in an altercation with another Negro and he was bleeding to death when rushed to a nearby clinic. The need for blood transfusions was urgent.

In addition, a white service station operator, Lars Breland, was the one who rushed him to the clinic and paid for his medical bills.

Risk Saves Life Of Trapped Negro

MAYERSVILLE, Miss., Feb. 21—A 27-year-old Negro was treated Tuesday for exposure and injuries after a 36-year-old Issaquena County white farmer risked his own life to pull the Negro from three feet of water following a truck mishap.

Clarence Brown of Tallula, Miss., lost control of his truck when it caught fire four miles south of here Monday. The truck ran into a ditch and spilled six-foot-long oak billets over the Negro, who was thrown into three feet of water.

While the flames roared near the gasoline tank, Louis Vandevender moved the heavy billets and saved the Negro. Brown was taken to a Rolling Fork hospital.

Adventures in RACE RELATIONS

Defender Sat. 1-28-56
YANKEE GALLANTRY

Mississippians, including a Negro menial, got a lesson in gallantry several years ago from two white Chicago salesmen en route South by plane.

The incident, which occurred at Jackson, Miss., involved Mrs. Rhoda Jordan Carmichael who was on her way to Southern university to accept a teaching assignment. Accompanying her was her then eight-month-old son, Alon.

A stunning young woman who has earned herself a national reputation in the field of dramatics, Mrs. Carmichael and son were the objects of more than casual attention during the journey.

Then bad weather set in and the plane was grounded at Jackson, Miss., at 3 o'clock in the morning. The terminal was closed and there was no sign of life anywhere.

The hostess explained the situation and told the passengers they would have to stay aboard until the fog lifted.

At 6 o'clock, the lights in the terminal were turned on. Passengers began to leave the plane. Then the hostess went from seat to seat informing the passengers that the terminal restaurant was open — but she didn't say a word to Mrs. Carmichael.

The baby who had slept well, considering the situation, awakened hungry and restless and the young mother herself felt the need for food.

She got off the plane a bit perplexed and undecided what move to make. She went into the ladies room and refreshed herself and the tot while planning her strategy.

While there, the hostess came in and sweetly offered to get whatever food she wanted for herself and child and serve her there.

This infuriated the young mother. The idea of eating and feeding her child in a rest room was repugnant. "Thank you," Mrs. Carmichael responded, "but you needn't bother, I'm going to eat in the cafe."

As she was about to enter the restaurant, a Negro porter tugged at her arm. "Don't go in there," he cautioned, "they don't serve colored people in there."

She shook him off and boldly entered the place with the determination to sit down, order food and wait for results. But as she walked in, she noticed that all the tables and chairs were occupied.

This disconcerted her. She didn't know just what move to make, so she just stood there, child in arm, eyes filled with tears.

The waitress and other employees gave her unsympathetic stares as they brushed past her. The Negro porter was peeping through the door.

Then a white man, a fellow passenger, saw her, left his seat and escorted her to his table. She thanked him. Another asked her what she would like for the baby and herself and went to the counter, ordered the food, paid for it and served it to her.

"I should have known this would have created a problem for you Madame," one of them said. "I know about these laws and it's stupid. But you just go ahead and feed your child and take your time, no one will bother you."

MISSISSIPPI

State Council On Human Relations Lists Purposes Of Organization

The Mississippi Council on Human Relations, an inter-racial organization, adjunct of the Southern Council on Human Relations with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, lists the following as purposes of the organization:

1. To exist and function as an educational organization for the improvement of economic, civic and cultural conditions in Mississippi.
2. To advance, encourage and foster the principles of the Brotherhood of man.
3. To exemplify the ideals of justice, freedom of opportunity and democracy by their practical application without respect to race, color, creed or socio-economic standing.
4. To encourage, support, coordinate and unite persons and groups of persons interested in a greater unity in the State.
5. To encourage and promote frequent group assemblies, the interchange of ideas and the publication and distribution of such materials as tend to advance the purposes for which this corporation is chartered.
6. To receive by gift, bequest or device, money and property, real and personal, and to administer, invest and reinvest, use and dispose of said money and property exclusively for educational purposes, provided, however, that no substantial part of the activities of the corporation hereby created, or of the money and property thus received, shall be devoted to carrying on propaganda, or otherwise engaging in political activities of any type.
7. To accomplish such general purposes and any one or more of the specific purposes herein set forth, this corporation is further authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, maintain and improve real and personal property, which may also be acquired, owned and operated for purpose of investment, so long as such ownership and operation is not in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi.
8. The enumeration of specific purposes or powers shall not be deemed to limit, in any manner,

the broad general powers of this nonprofit corporation and the enjoyment and exercise thereof, as conferred by the Corporate Law of the State of Mississippi.

She Was 'Human Torch'

Doctors Sacrifice

To Save Negro Girl

6-year-old Negro owes her life in all probability to the skill and generosity of the all white staff of the North Sunflower County Hospital. Lucy Mae Fletcher suffered third degree burns over 65 per cent of her body last December when her dress caught fire from a gas heater.

The hospital lacked the necessary skin-grafting equipment but it went out and bought it. Three white staff doctors donated their time and skilled hands.

The cost of the treatment to date, the hospital says, has been more than \$2,000, exclusive of the fees the doctors waived. Completion of the grafting process will take another four months at a cost of another \$2,000.

LEADERS TO ASK BI-RACIAL GROUP

Unit to Study Race Relations to Be Urged

JACKSON, Miss., March 30 (AP)—A group of Mississippi Negro leaders plan to ask Gov. J. P. Coleman to appoint a bi-racial committee to study tense race relations in the state. The leaders will meet here April 27 to draft a resolution asking the governor to set up the bi-racial committee: "To explore the tense race relationship in Mississippi and see what can be worked out to restore

harmony between the races within the framework of the constitution of the United States."

Advised of the proposed action by the Negro leaders, Gov. Coleman commented:

"The governor will be willing to work in good faith with the members of any race sincerely interested in preserving peace and harmony in this state while at the same time maintaining separation of the races which is in the best interest of all."

The proposed meeting of leaders was announced in a statement by John C. Melchor, Clarksdale, executive vice president of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

The council will meet on the same day and will be asked to endorse the work of the 40 leaders who will meet in advance.

Negro Leaders In Mississippi To Ask Study

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SEPARATE RACES

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Medics Provide Good Publicity For Mississippi

RULEVILLE, Miss. — (ANP) — The all-white staff of the North Sunflower County hospital is credited with saving the life of Lucy Mae Fletcher, a 6-year-old girl who suffered burns over 65 per cent of her body.

When the child was taken to the hospital, the necessary skin-grafting equipment was lacking, so the hospital went out and bought it.

Three white doctors donated their efforts to heal Lucy. So far, the cost of treatment has been more than \$2,000 and will cost another \$2,000 before completion.

RACE RELATIONS

COL. SULLENS FIGHTS ON

Col. Frederick Sullens is an old hand at fighting democracy. He has been at it for years and one of his chief instruments is his paper, the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

The volume of copy he carries daily about Negroes is perhaps the highest of any newspaper in the country except that it is never complimentary to Negroes.

Col. Sullens, dripping in magnolias and mint juleps — the Mississippi kind, them damn Kentucky juleps have too much Republicanism and integration in 'em — was fighting mongrelization — his word for integration — long before the Supreme Court handed down its famous edict of May 17, 1954.

He was a one man Dixie Citizens Council long before the rest of Dixie formalized the organization. He hasn't stopped fighting the Civil War and several times a year he secedes from the United States and the human race.

But he's a wily old curmudgeon who must spend endless hours trying to devise new literary techniques to advance his cause.

Last week his paper carried a story about a letter supposedly written by a Bessie Mae Black, of Seminary, Miss., to President Eisenhower.

It is so glaring a fabrication that we wonder how he had nerve enough to publish it as fact. Just so you might judge it for yourself, here it is:

Dear Mr. Ike: I is a little colored girl just the same age as your little grandson, I am a nice little girl, and I want to speak for your grandson now, I wants to marry him when we gets big.

If I moves to Washington can I play with him now while we is little, so he maybe will fall in love with me? I she does wants to go to school with him but I cant if you all send him over there into Va. where they dont allow us Negroes to go to white schools, and will you tell Mr. Stevenson that I got two

big sisters just the right age to date those nice boys of his, they sho would like to marry them too.

I'm saving my money so we can move up there where you all wants us. And I'll see if I cant get all my white friends to pitch in and help all us colored folks to move up there 'cause you all is so unhappy the way the white folks is so good to us down here. We got nice schools and churches. We got our own stores and restaurants. We can talk and laugh like we love to do. We can fight each other and love each other in our own Negro way down here. But if it makes you all so unhappy knowing its this way with us down here, I'll see what can be done to get us all moved off up there so we can hug-up and love-up will you all, and my mama she sho would love to go to some of those swell teas you all has at the White house.

With love and kisses,
Bessie Mae Black

Free Treatment, Equipment Save Negro Youngster

RULEVILLE, Miss., March 26. — Lucy Mae Fletcher, 6-year-old Negro, is alive today due to the resourcefulness and generosity of the staff of the North Sunflower County Hospital here.

She was admitted to the hospital last December with third degree burns covering 65 per cent of her body. Amanda Fletcher, her mother, said the child's dress caught fire as she passed an open gas heater.

The hopelessness of her chances were magnified by the lack of equipment in surrounding hospitals to graft skin to burned areas. North Sunflower County Hospital purchased the necessary equipment, and three staff doctors donated their time and efforts.

Hospital authorities say the cost of the case to date has been more than \$2,000, exclusive of doctors' fees. They estimate that the completion of skin grafting

will take another four months at a cost of another \$2,000.

J. H. Fletcher, the child's father, an employe of a service station at Doddsville, Miss., said he is "thankful to be living among people who will do so much when it needs to be done."

Negro's Life Saved By Two White Men

JACKSON, Miss., April 16. —

(AP)—Two Jackson white men were credited Monday with saving the life of a Negro whose fishing companion drowned in an accident on Little Eagle Lake near Belzoni, Miss.

Sheriff J. D. Purvis of Humphreys County identified the rescuers as L. B. Whittington and Charlie McIntosh, 42, both of Jackson.

He said they rescued Cornelius Good, 50, after the boat in which Good and a companion, Robert Wheat, were fishing overturned in a high wind.

Sheriff Purvis said the white men went to the rescue after seeing the boat overturn.

Wheat drowned as Good tried to save him.

2 White Youths Save 5 Trapped In Car In Pond

JACKSON, Miss. — For a change, an encouraging human relations story has come out of Mississippi.

Two white youths last week risked their lives to save two adults and three children, who along with their parents were entrapped in a submerged automobile in a creek 18 miles northwest of here.

The children were still alive but their parents were found to be dead when brought to the bank. They were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark.

Saved by Frank Arnold, Jr., 16 and Phil Ray, 17, were Fred, 2; Dorothy Mae, 3, and Robert, 6.

Also saved were Tom Stepney, grandfather of the children, and Willis Allen, a neighbor.

Ray and Arnold said they found the auto. upside down, its lights burning, under the water. They plunged in the water to rescue the occupants.

Fund Rises For White Boys Who Rescued Five Negroes

A retired Negro teacher, a "white Southerner" and a Pennsylvania resident yesterday added contributions to an appreciation fund for two Jackson, Miss., white teenagers who saved the lives of five Negroes.

In two letters to The Commercial Appeal, the writers asked that \$1 contributions be forwarded to Phil Ray and Frank S. Arnold Jr., students at Murrah High School in Jackson.

A third letter, from George Penn., said the sender was mailing his contribution to the students and was "asking some of my friends to do likewise."

The Jackson youths rescued five Negroes from an automobile that plunged into a creek near Clinton, Miss., two weeks ago.

Two other Negroes were killed.

"Truly the unselfish, heroic, humanitarian act of those two fine white teenagers is worthy of any act or show of appreciation that is within our power to bestow," wrote Sylvian Henson of near Kilmichael, Miss., who taught in Montgomery County Negro schools for 35 years.

"This worthy step taken by Rev. L. J. Palmer of Mason, Tenn., (Rev. Palmer started the fund with a \$2 contribution last week) is a distinct challenge to the people of the Negro race in Mississippi to 'Go thou and do likewise,'" the retired teacher said.

"In keeping with my personal sentiments which I hope are shared by thousands of Mississippi Negroes like me, I am enclosing a little donation of \$1 to add to what should be thousands of others," he added.

Gift In Appreciation

In another letter, a writer who identified himself as a "white Southerner," asked that The Commercial Appeal "please add the enclosed dollar to those sent in appreciation to the white boys who rescued the Negro youths in Mississippi."

The contributions are being forwarded to Howard J. Cleland, principal of Murrah High School, for delivery to the boys.

Slashed in Knife Battle

Young Arnold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arnold Sr. and young Ray is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ray.

Miss. Whites Donate Blood to Save Negro

BEAUMONT, Miss. — (AP) — Several white persons in this small community on the Mississippi Delta are credited with saving the life of a Negro who was critically wounded in a knife battle.

McNeal Summerall, 30, suffered a severed artery in his temple and was bleeding to death when he was rushed to a nearby clinic. An urgent call for blood went out.

Several white persons, including the physician's wife, donated blood. A white service station attendant, Lars Breland, who took Summerall to the clinic, paid the medical expenses.

Televised Interracial Mississippi Meeting

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — A meeting of a Negro PTA group with the board of trustees of the Clarksdale municipal separate school district will be televised nationally by the National Broadcasting co.

The filmed proceedings will be shown on NBC's "Outlook" as an example of "interracial goodwill and cooperation" at the local level.

School segregation was not mentioned and the Negro group confined requests to petitions for improved school conditions. Charles C. Stringer, spokesman for the P. T. A. delegation, said:

"At this time it is not our purpose to attempt to solve the question of segregation or integration. Whatever complexion our school system takes in the future, it is certain we should have adequate classroom space, facilities and personnel."

The group asked for additional facilities, including buildings, equipment, instructional materials and supplies, band and athletic equipment.

They also asked for elimination of dual curriculum standards and the hiring of "qualified teachers, properly trained in their fields, in order to be able to do the best job, and at the same time qualify for top salaries."

In the matter of new schools, the PTA requested the board to "take under consideration the distance that elementary students

have to travel to reach school."

It was stated that one of the chief purposes of the meeting was to "advance understanding, cooperation and goodwill between the racial groups of the city."

Home Seekers Bare 'Plot'

BELIOT, Miss. — Difficulties confronting Beloit Negroes seeking homes were discussed last week by the Beloit Community Council on Human Relations.

It was revealed that Negroes believe that a definite attempt is being made in Beloit to confine them to slum areas and other less desirable locations within the city.

Would be purchasers of homes in so-called respectable neighborhoods, in keeping with their financial status, are either being rejected outright or subjected to price raises or other insurmountable difficulties, the meeting was told.

It was also stated that the practice of confinement has led to exorbitant rents being charged for substandard apartments.

Leon Peterson, vice-chairman of the Human Rights Council estimated that there were at present 250 Negro families in Beloit able to finance home purchases from their current income if suitable homes were available.

Outside of a sizable population increase and mandatory dwelling improvements in keeping with the city's growth, the opinion of those at the meeting was that little change could be noted in the housing status of Negroes today and the deplorable conditions shown in the findings of a survey of Negro housing made 30 years ago.

Bus Protest Group Prays For Freedom In Montgomery

covered p.1 Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 12-8-56

By EMORY O. JACKSON
SNS Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — This city's 50,000 Negro persons and their friends began fasting and praying for freedom this morning as an anniversary feature of their year long bus protest which is being celebrated with an institute on non-violence and social change.

Women who have been the mainstays in this peaceful resistance against bus seating segregation were honored Wednesday night at First Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, vice-president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, sponsor of the institute.

Miss Nannie Helen Burroughs, of Washington, D. C., the "First Lady of Freedom in America," as she was dubbed, told the gathering that the "basis of all claims of all Americans" was found in the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Speaking on the subject, "This Nation Under God," she declared the basic rights which belong to all alike "will never be abridged, abolished or abandoned" as long as Americans were willing and ready to fight and work for them.

Miss Lillian Smith, of Clayton, Ga. was listed to appear on the program.

Carl T. Rowan, United Nation correspondent for the Minneapolis Tribune, speaking at the Fellowship Luncheon held on the roof garden of Ben Moore Hotel at noon Wednesday said the "ignorant man is freedom's biggest enemy."

He said that "freedom has always been in danger in the hands of timid, arrogant, ignorant leaders" who fear the challenge of change.

In answer to a question following his speech, he said "we need some courage in Washington to assume its responsibility to help solve the problems of transition in the South."

He saw "a miserable lag" among church leaders who "have not done what they should have done" to bring about change, and to help those striving for freedom. But, he added, the role of the Negro minister in the Montgomery protest has "placed the Negro minister in a new light." Rowan warned that "a free man fight never

dictation, they do not want to be any yes-men. They want to be friends only as equals. He said the two ingredients of their distrust was their hatred of colonialism.

Praising the protest leaders, Rowan asserted "you don't just fight the fight of the Negro. You are fighting for American freedom." He suggested that the Negro group was not alone in the south in this struggle for freedom. "Many timid white people are with you in this fight."

You are helping America create this thread of equal and exact justice, Rowan asserted.

A statewide seminar on non-violence and the social gospel is scheduled for Thursday.

Montgomery Negro Leader Asks Speed in Race Goals

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5 (AP).—The Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., leader of Montgomery's year-long Negro bus boycott, told a race relations institute that Negroes "must speed up the coming of the inevitable" breakdown of segregation.

Mr. King said the Montgomery example had taught Negroes to stick together to achieve their goals. "We have discovered a new and powerful weapon: Non-violent resistance," he said.

He opened the institute on "non-violence and social change" in the same church where last December 5 Negroes voted to boycott city buses. A recent Supreme Court ban on city bus segregation is expected to bring the boycott to a successful conclusion shortly.

Mr. King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association which was set up to co-ordinate the boycott and is sponsoring the institute. Its leaders say the MIA will carry on after the boycott ends to try to achieve Negro goals.

Mr. King listed five ways by which he said that Negroes could speed up an end to segregation. He described them as:

1. "We must continue to gain the ballot . . . one of the basic keys to the solution to our problem." Both the Democratic and

Republican Parties have "betrayed" Negro hopes, Mr. King said.

2. "We must continue to struggle through legislation."

3. "We must donate large sums of money to the cause of freedom."

4. Negroes must "develop intelligent, courageous and dedicated leadership . . . one of the pressing needs of the hour."

5. And, "we must have the moral courage to stand up and protest against injustice wherever we find it."

St. John's Church at noon — many of them had walked long distances, even from suburban areas surrounding Montgomery.

BY NIGHTFALL they were still coming, and there was barely room for the last of them to force their way into the basement — the upper auditorium had filled hours before.

Mahalia's concert started with "I've Heard of a City Called Heaven."

She sang it softly, and with feeling — and she brought tears into the eyes of many a foot-sore pilgrim who had known little of earthly heaven except by peeping in on that reserved for the white folks.

"I'm Gonna Sing And Never Get Tired," and the applause was deafening; "Move on Up a Little Higher," and the applause and yell of approval could be heard more than a block away from the church.

When Mahalia closed her concert with a sweet and almost (for her) whispered rendition of

Mahalia rocks walking folks

*After American P. 12
Sat. 12-13-56*

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mahalia Jackson delivered one of the most moving performances in her career as a gospel singer on Friday — and for free.

Mahalia's concert brought to a close a day of fasting and praying during a "Seminar on Non-Violence and Social Change" sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Association and marking the end of a year of walking by the Montgomery bus boycotters.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, first vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, went to Chicago to find out what Mahalia would charge for a concert during the seminar.

"She told me," the Rev. Mr. Abernathy declared, "Man, I ain't coming to Montgomery to make no money off them walking folks."

But Mahalia came to Montgomery. So did a host of other people. They started filing into

"Silent Night, Holy Night," the roof was still on the church, but for a while it had been touch and go.

Montgomery will remember the bus boycott. It will also remember Mahalia.

IN GAINING FREEDOM

Novelist Says Non-Violence, Boycott Aided Negro Cause

By NELSON COLE

A controversial white southern novelist said last night the bus boycott and the "non-violence movement" are helping to secure Negroes and young white southerners their "freedom."

Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and "Now Is The Time," said white people, in supporting segregation, were giving up the freedoms "to do right, to obey the law, to speak out, or to

write, or teach what one believes is true. Having lost those three big freedoms, have also lost our freedom from fear."

Miss Smith did not personally deliver the speech. It was read by a minister of the sponsoring Montgomery Improvement Assn.'s Social Change" being held here this week.

In a telephone conversation, Miss Smith told The Advertiser she was not attending the week-long meeting because of illness. "I certainly wanted to, and certainly planned to, but my doctor said travel would not be wise," she said.

CREATIVE PROJECT

In the speech, she related how, while attending a southern school and talking with students, one said: "I'd risk anything for something I believed. I just don't think I believe in anything much, anymore."

She added: "Then I told them about your creative project in Montgomery . . . and they grew excited and interested, and thrilled."

"You are giving young white southerners hope. You are persuading them that there is something worth believing in and risking for. You are stirring their imaginations and their hearts."

The Clayton, Ga., resident also called for an end to "moderation." She said the boycotters "have been extremists: good, creative, loving extremists. There is (among some people) the extreme of hate, yes; but there is also the extreme of love."

She said: "There are the few sincere, even intelligent people who want moderation simply be-

cause to them it is a synonym for doing nothing. It would be difficult to imagine Jesus as a 'moderate.' Imagine Leonardo da Vinci being a moderate. Imagine Ghandi as a moderate."

"Here . . . you have decided what kind of extremist you are. You have chosen the way of love and truth, the way of non-violence and understanding, the way of giving of patience with firmness, the way of dignity and calm persistence."

SAFEGUARD SPREAD

City Negroes were further praised yesterday and told their actions offered a symbol that could act as a safeguard against the spread of Communism in troubled Asia and Africa.

The tribute was made by Negro reporter Carl Rowen, United Nations correspondent, for the Minneapolis Tribune, at a luncheon session of the institute.

Recently returned from Asia and Africa, Rowen said the oppressed people on those continents "cannot save themselves from Communism unless we give them ample reason to believe that they can find equality under the banner of Democracy."

"The Negro citizens of Montgomery are serving as a symbol to these people of the ability of oppressed human beings to achieve justice without violence, rancor and bloodshed," he said.

4,000 D.C. citizens

hear Rev. M. L. King

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—There is a danger we will talk so much about the Christian gospel we will forget that man is an animal and a product of nature . . .

"I have heard about the silver slippers and long white robes in heaven, but I am more concerned about shoes for thousands of bare-foot children and millions of people who go to bed hungry at night."

"I want to see the golden streets up yonder, but I want to do something about the slums in Washington and Montgomery."

"I KNOW about the new Jerusalem, but I want to know about the new Washington, the new Montgomery and the new New York City."

With these words, and expressions like these, the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., "came, saw and conquered" the nation's capital, Thursday.

The 29-year-old minister led the successful 180-day boycott against segregated seating practices on buses in Montgomery.

THE REV. DR. KING addressed a total of 4,000 persons during his three appearances here.

He spoke first, Thursday morning, at All-university religious services at Andrew Rankin Chapel on Howard University's campus.

Also, he spoke at 6 p.m. at the annual dinner of the Students Christian Association in Baldwin Hall.

At 8 p.m. he spoke at a mass meeting of the D.C. NAACP Branch at Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.

\$5,000 RAISED

Negro Seminar Closes Here As Speakers Ask 'Freedom'

Mon. 12-10-56

By KLINK COOK
More than 3,000 Negroes crowded

4,000 D.C. citizens

hear Rev. M. L. King

ed into the First Baptist Church on north Ripley street yesterday for the last meeting of the "Institute of Non-Violence and Social Change" in celebration of the Montgomery bus boycott anniversary.

Dr. J. H. Jackson, Negro president of the National Baptist Convention, and pastor of a church in Chicago, told the cheering throng no one can give authority "to stop what God has ordered."

He said, "Man's greatness

stems from the inside. When white supremacy (advocates) realize it, they won't care who touches the outside."

Jackson said the nation "sent white soldiers to die on the battlefields in Korea to free the enslaved and could give the Negro his freedom without a single white person dying."

He urged his listeners to fight for everything "the Constitution promises us and don't stop until we get everyone of them."

Close to \$5,000 was contributed to finance the fight for integration, according to a spokesman.

The Rev. D. Abernathy, pastor of the host church, welcomed the crowd "on behalf of 50,000 black Negroes in Alabama with white hearts, tired feet and rested souls."

In reference to the Supreme Court ruling upholding integration on city buses, Abernathy said, "another page in the annals of history has been written by the black people of Montgomery." The Supreme Court decision was made Nov. 13. Officials of the state have filed a petition with the Court seeking a re-hearing on the decision.

In bringing the meeting to a close, Abernathy said the Negroes would realize first class citizenship if "we stick together."

Bus boycott leader says:

Fewer Negroes consider moving from the South

MONTEGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11 (AP)—Fewer Southern Negroes are thinking now of moving to the North as a result of the Montgomery example of passive resistance to segregation, a leader of the Negro bus boycott here said last night.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy summed up a week-long "institute on non-violence and social change" as "a real religious experience" for Negro leaders.

The institute was held to mark the first anniversary of the boycott and to spread the doctrine of united opposition to segregation among Southern Negroes.

ABERNATHY was chairman of the institute which closed with a church meeting of more than 3,000 persons yesterday. He estimated total attendance at institute sessions at about 20,000, with more than 1,000 individuals from outside Montgomery attending.

Some came from as far away as Sweden and Puerto Rico, he said.

"This was not a rabble-rousing thing, not a celebration," Abernathy said. "It was a movement to prepare people for the crucial days present and those ahead."

The Baptist minister referred to the expected delivery to Montgomery shortly of a U. S. Supreme Court ruling that city bus segregation is unconstitutional, putting into effect a local Federal Court ban on enforcement of bus segregation.

Both the City of Montgomery and the State of Alabama have asked rehearings of the unanimous decision by the high court. A court official said before the requests were made that the decision would be transmitted to Montgomery about Wednesday.

A CITY-WIDE mass meeting is planned for Wednesday night because "the mandate might be down," Abernathy said.

Abernathy said the institute "reveals that democracy can and will work in America, because people of all races came to Montgomery, lived in our homes, ate at our tables, fellowshipped with us, brought us messages of encouragement."

About a dozen white persons attended the final meeting, which originally had been planned as a state-wide religious meeting for white and Negro religious and lay leaders.

It was held in Abernathy's Ne-

'GHANDI' SEMINAR OPENS HERE

Advertiser
King Labels 'Hoodlums'
Montgomery, Ala.
Bar To Racial Harmony*Lines 12-4-56*
The leader of Montgomery's year-old bus boycott told a packed Negro church throng here last night that Negroes must "speed up the coming of the inevitable" breakdown in segregation.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., in a speech at the opening of a week-long institute on "non-violence and social change," praised both Negroes and whites, and declared that it is only the "hoodlum element, which constitutes a numerical minority, which would resort to the use of violence."

King said the Montgomery example had taught Negroes to stick together to achieve their goals. "We have discovered a new and powerful weapon: nonviolent resistance," King said.

He opened the institute at the Holt Street Baptist Church where last Dec. 5 Negroes voted unanimously to boycott city buses. A recent Supreme Court ban on city bus segregation is expected to bring the boycott to a successful conclusion shortly.

King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. that was set up to coordinate the boycott and is sponsoring the institute. Its leaders say the MIA will carry on after the boycott ends to try to achieve Negro goals.

For success of the boycott, King said "we must also commend the white community . . . If there had not been some discipline and moral sensitivity in the white community, we would have had much more violence in Montgomery."

A few bombing incidents in which no one was injured have been reported during the protest movement.

"Nobody has been able to convince me that the vast majority of white people in this community, or in the whole state of Alabama, are willing to use violence to maintain segregation," King said. "It is only the fringe element, the hoodlum element, which constitutes the doctrine throughout the South."

would resort to the use of violence."

"We must continue to believe that the most ardent segregationist can be transformed into the most constructive integrationist."

Bu, King warned the hymn-singing crowd, the battle against segregation is far from won.

"Segregation is a still a fact in America. We still confront it in the South in its glaring and conspicuous forms. We still confront it in the North in its hidden and subtle forms."

"Let nobody fool you," the youthful minister said, "all of the loud noises that you hear today from the legislative hall of the South in terms of 'interposition' and 'nullification' and of outlawing the NAACP, are merely the death groans from a dying system."

Violence in protection of that "dying system" will do no good, King said. "Our defense is to meet every act of violence toward an individual Negro with the fact that there are thousands of others who will present themselves in his place as potential victims."

"This dynamic unity, this amazing self-respect, this willingness to suffer, and this refusal to hit back will soon cause the oppressor to become ashamed of his own methods."

King's speech was styled the "annual address," foreshadowing continued MIA activity even after the bus boycott ends.

Negroes for the most part have already agreed to patronize the bus company again as soon as a formal order is received from the Supreme Court holding bus segregation laws unconstitutional. The court outlawed the separate seating requirements Nov. 13 but the official notice of the decision probably will be sent out next week.

Throughout the long boycott, Negro leaders here have urged their followers to indulge in a Gandhi-like passive resistance, without violence. They hope now to spread the doctrine throughout the South.

The race relations institute, with white as well as Negro speakers on the program, will include seminars on Negro registration and voting, education, transportation, non-violence, and "the problems of survival in the face of economic pressure and boycott."

A mass religious rally next Sunday to which white and Negro leaders alike have been invited will climax the conference.

Make National Plea for Funds*Courier P. 3*
Montgomery
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Citizens in
Sat. 12-8-56
Freedom Rally

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Fifty thousand Negroes, their courageous struggle against bus segregation already an international item, are joined here in a week-long "Institute on Non-Violence" and to make known their need of funds.

The meeting marks the first birthday of the year-old bus boycott and represents a rededication to freedom and human dignity by the Montgomery Improvement Association which pledged itself to non-violence.

But principles and courage are not enough. These people need money to continue financing their venture and to serve as an inspiration to oppressed people throughout the world.

MANY OF them have been wrongfully jailed and ridiculed. Some have lost their jobs in economic reprisals. Those who have instigated Federal court

proceedings against segregation laws have become "marked victims" who will meet difficulty finding employment.

The cars used in the car-pool need repairs. There is desperate need for funds so the association can continue to operate in the interest of Negroes even after the bus situation is ended because NAACP operations have been curtailed in Alabama and there is no other organization so dedicated.

Because of these needs a special request goes out to all lovers of freedom throughout the nation to send an anniversary contribution to the Montgomery Improvement Association, 530 South Union St., Montgomery, Ala.

roughs, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, were slated to deliver addresses the same night.

Noted gospel singer Mahalia Jackson is to be presented in a program of gospel music Thursday night, followed Friday night by an oratorical contest on the techniques of non-violence and social change.

There will be a banquet Saturday night at which T. M. Alexander of Atlanta will speak.

A mammoth rally is to be held Sunday, Dec. 9. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor, Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach the noon service with the Rev. J. E. Lowry of Mobile and the Rev. J. L. Ware of Montgomery participating.

Seminars on non-violence, social change and the social aspects of the Christian doctrine are being led throughout the week by Dr. Harry Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta.

DR. JOSEPH H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Association, is to be the principal speaker at the Sunday afternoon service.

Other outstanding persons who will be an integral part of the proceedings include the Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Tallahassee, Fla. bus protest; the Rev. Homer A. Jack (white), pastor of the Unitarian Church, Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Harlem's Church of the Master, and the Rev. Glenn Smiley (white), field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

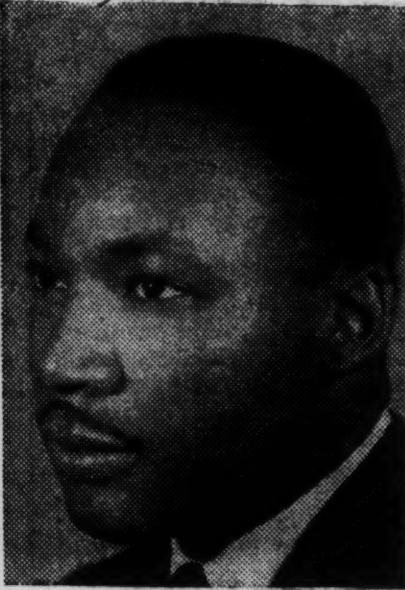


Lillian Smith



Carl Rowan

Speak at Rally In Montgomery



DR. M. L. KING JR.



Rev. C. K.
Steele



Rev. J. H.
Jackson



Mahalia
Jackson



Nannie
Burroughs

RACE RELATIONS MEETING SLATED

James P. ...
Negro-Sponsored Event to
Stress 'Nonviolence'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2
— A Southwide Negro-sponsored race relations institute opens tomorrow with emphasis on a spreading doctrine of "nonvio-

lence" in the fight against segregation.

Leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, which will mark its first anniversary Wednesday, have invited white as well as Negro speakers from many parts of the nation to the week-long conference.

With few exceptions, Montgomery Negroes have refused to ride segregated city buses. They have agreed to end the mass protest as soon as the recent US supreme court decision outlawing bus segregation becomes effective.

Problem for Sponsors
The formal order nullifying city and state bus segregation laws could be sent to Montgomery from the Supreme Court while the institute is in progress, but it probably will come afterward. The waiting period customarily followed under the court's rules expires about Dec. 12.

Meanwhile, segregation laws against which the Negroes are fighting have created an immediate problem for sponsors of the racial conference.

The huge State Coliseum at Montgomery, one of the few buildings large enough for an expected crowd of 10,000, is available only on a segregated basis for religious mass meetings scheduled for Dec. 9 to climax the institute.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Baptist minister and conference chairman, said the sponsoring churches "couldn't afford to represent Christ under segregated banners," and rejected the Coliseum terms. A Negro church probably will be used for the mass meeting, Abernathy said.

'Survival Under Pressure'
"All religious leaders in the state, regardless of color or creed," have been invited to the mass rally to hear Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, a Negro religious group.

The institute will be sponsored by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a predominantly Negro organization formed at the outset of the bus boycott to support and direct the protest movement.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, said the institute will be conducted on the theme of "the principles of non-violent action" and the problems of "survival in the face of economic pressure and boycott."

Speakers of Both Races
As a leader in the bus protest, King helped direct the first mass use of economic force in the South following the Supreme Court's school integration decree in 1954.

The racial institute will open Monday night in the Holt Street Baptist church.

Other speakers will include religious and lay leaders of both races, including the white author, Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga.; the Rev. Glenn Smiley, white field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation in New York; the Rev. Gardner Taylor of New York; Dr. Preston Valien, head of the social science department at Fisk University; Mahalia Jackson, famed Negro gospel singer from Chicago; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta; the Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master in Harlem.

Montgomery Boycotters Make Appeal For Funds

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president, announced this week that the Montgomery Improvement Association is making a special appeal to the nation for funds.
It requested that these funds be sent to the office of the MIA, 330-C So. Union St. during the week of the institute on non-violence and social change. The MIA is sponsoring this institute December 3-9.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy, who is serving as chairman of the Institute, made the following statement: "During the week of December 3, the MIA will observe its first anniversary by conducting an institute on Non-Violence and Social Change. Some of the outstanding thinkers and personalities of the nation have been invited to Montgomery to participate in this Institute. This is not to be construed as a victory celebration; rather it will be a week in which we will seek to rededicate the community and the nation to the principle of non-violence in the struggle for freedom and justice."

The 21-year old leader of the Montgomery movement, Rev. King, often referred to as the "Moses of the South" said: "During the week of the institute, the leaders of the Montgomery movement hope to raise enough funds to liquidate present financial obligations and meet the many financial responsibilities which lie ahead."

"We will need funds to give assistance to those individuals who sacrificed themselves in order to

aid the movement. Many of them are "marked men" who will not be able to get work for some time. Ninety ministers and leaders of the protest movement still have cases pending in court and are subject to be tried any day on a charge of conspiracy against the city transportation lines.

"The president's case must still be appealed to the highest court in order to clear his name of false conspiracy charges. There is also the need for funds so that the MIA can continue to operate in the interest of the Negroes after the protest is ended, since NAACP operation has been legally curtailed in Alabama.

"Since the boycott is one of the basic keys to the solution of the

Negroes' problem in the south, there is the urgent need to set up voting clinics throughout the community which will assist persons in registering and teach them voting procedures."

"Because of these needs, a special request goes out to all people of goodwill for an anniversary contribution to be sent to the MIA during the week of December third. It is our hope that all churches, organizations, and individuals will make an "extra" liberal contribution for this most needed cause."

In releasing the program, Rev. Abernathy pointed out that the theme of the institute is, "Freedom and Dignity Through Love" and that the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery are asked to rededicate themselves in our struggle for freedom and human dignity.

Leaders from all segments of America were invited to Montgomery to participate in the rededication institute. Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, will be the main speaker at the state-wide mass meeting on Sunday, December 9. Thousands of persons are expected to hear this great religious leader who has just returned from a world-wide preaching mission.

The institute opened on Monday, December 3, with the MIA's annual mass meeting. In this meeting, Dr. King delivered his annual lecture. Carl T. Rowan, internationally known newsman and author, gave an analysis of race relations in America at a luncheon on Wednesday, December 4, and Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the Department of Social Science, Fisk University, gave a sociological analysis of the Montgomery Move-

ment at a luncheon on Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Also appearing before this luncheon was Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of Alabama State college, who gave a historical analysis of race relations in the south.

The main feature of the Institute was seminars on Non-Violence and Social Change, and the social gospel. These seminars were held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and the leaders were Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City, and Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Atlanta's famous Wheat Street Baptist church.

On Friday noon, December 7, Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of the new million dollar Concord Baptist church, will preach the institute sermon; Dr. Nannie Burroughs, the famous religious church woman, delivered an address on Wednesday night, December 5. Appearing on this same program was Miss Lillian E. Smith, prominent Georgia writer.

Other participants on the program include: Rev. T. J. Johnson, leader of the Baton Rouge bus boycott; Rev. C. K. Steele, leader of the Tallahassee bus boycott; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. B. D. Lambert, Montgomery, Alabama; Rev. L. L. Anderson, Selma, Alabama; Rev. J. E. Lory, Mobile, Alabama; Rev. J. L. Ware, Birmingham, Alabama.

T. M. Alexander, businessman of Atlanta, Ga. and former Montgom-

Dr. Buchman Of Moral Re-Armament Honored

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 10-28-56 P.1
DETROIT, Mich. — The Negro people of Detroit Friday night honored the global work of Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, in bringing unity between peoples of all classes, races and colors.

It was at a reception in the Lillian Brooks Coffey home for the Negro business and professional life of Detroit to meet the men and women of Moral Re-Armament. The President of the Detroit Council of the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Willie L. Jackson, presented Dr. Buchman with the Council's 1956 award for "distinguished services in human relations." Mrs. Jackson said, "I believe Mary McLeod Bethune's ideals were the same as yours. It was she who said, 'In MRA I have seen the nations of the world stand together regardless of race, class or color. To be part of this great uniting force of our age has been the crowning experience of my life.' We have the conviction you are contributing to the idea of a united world of freedom. Those of us who have seen the all-African play 'Freedom' cannot help realizing that the defense of freedom and human values lies in the hearts of men and women throughout the world."

SPEAKS FOR AMERICANS

Speaking on behalf of the Americans in the MRA forces, Mr. Charles Howard, Chicago lawyer, said, "It is a common commitment to adjust our lives to the four absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love which bind the men and women of this force together."

"It is a great privilege and honor to welcome this force of MRA in Detroit," declared Mrs. Rosa Gragg, retiring President of the Detroit Council of the National Council of Negro Women. "The impact on our lives by your living and sharing in our homes can never be told."

SOUTH AFRICAN

From South Africa, Mr. Manasseh Moerane, Vice President of the 10,000-strong African Teachers Federation, speaking on behalf of the Africans with the play "Freedom"

declared, "We believed that the destiny of our people was to fight back and overthrow the white man. We felt that this time had come. And we had reason to believe that."

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"Through Moral Re-Armament we see that the greatest thing we can do is to find the secret of unity. The world cannot live in water tight compartments in an atomic age. It is to this task of bringing unity that we have dedicated ourselves with Frank Buchman."

In introducing men and women from all over the African continent, Mr. Moerane spoke of the significance of Princess Lucy of Bunyoro being part of the MRA force in America. He said, "It indicates how the tide is turning in Africa. The kingdoms of Africa are responding to the call of unity. Princess Lucy is not only here on her personal ac-

Moral Re-Armament Officials Received From 32 Countries

*Daily World P. 3
Wed. 2-1-56*

PARIS, France—The Paris Municipal Council officially received the Moral Re-Armament Mission from 32 countries in the City Hall this morning. "You are the advance guard of those determined to build a new society," Francois Peretti, Vice President of the Council, told 350 members of the Mission. Last night two members of the outgoing government, Pierre Pflimlin, Ministers, Finance, and Jean Lecanuet, Secretary of State, and three other former Ministers, Robert Buron, Jacques Chevalier and Claudius Petit were among many parliamentarians and distinguished Frenchmen who attended the MRA play, "The Vanishing Island."

Final performances of the play will be given Friday and Saturday in the Theatre des Champs Elysees prior to the departure of the Mission to Germany on the invitation of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Members of the German Cabinet. "MRA is actively, tirelessly seeking to preserve the moral wealth of nations to eradicate evil and to bring together all men of different races, classes and opinions," declared Peretti. Around him in the beautiful civic reception hall, hung with scenes from French history, were ranged men and women of every continent resplendent in national costumes. "We live in a time of hope and danger," he continued. "It is a time of hope because there are thousands of people of whom you are the advance guard determined to build new society you believe the absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love can be the same for all mankind. You are preparing the way for progress."

Dr. Louis Bergouignan, County Councillor for the Department of Eure, spoke of the "power of commitment of men and women who have given their lives, their time their goods and all they hold dear to fight together above race, class and nationality to remake the world. We French must accept change," he said. "We must unite together to carry this answer to the world."

Bergouignan introduced these men of commitment to the Vice President, Reginald Owen, well-known Hollywood actor featured in "The Vanishing Island" during its 35,000 mile world tour, declared,

"Times come when a man has to decide whether he will make money for himself or use his services for the world. 'The Vanishing Island' presents an ideology easily understood and desperately needed. The ideology of MRA can unite all people of every class and race to bring back sanity to an insane world."

Workers' leaders of every continent massed on the right of Peretti. Stepping forward to speak, Max Black, German miner, declared, "We Germans must think what we signify for French in the way of suffering and bad memories. I want to apologize on behalf of all the Germans here. On this basis we can really unite to give everything we have to create unity in Europe and the whole world."

World Officials Meet Dr. Buchman Of MRA Organization

*Daily World P. 1
Sat. 2-4-56*

PERTH, Australia—Members of the State Cabinet, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Federal Senators and Members of Parliament, members of the Executive of the Waterside Workers' Union, the Archbishop of Perth, businessmen, Asian students and members of the faculty of the University came to meet Dr. Frank Buchman and the party travelling with him on their arrival today in Western Australia.

The Premier of Western Australia sent a message assuring Dr. Buchman the warmest welcome when he returns to the State for a more extended visit. The Premier made available State cars for the party during the day in Fremantle and he was represented by the Deputy Premier, the Honorable J. G. Tonkin.

The Lord Mayor of Perth, H. R. Howard, when the Consul from Finland thanked Dr. Buchman for the "profound impression made by Moral Re-Armament on the Scandinavian countries," replied that a similar response would be found in the countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

The Mayor of Fremantle, W. F. Samson, said he and his Council backed Moral Re-Armament and had taken the initiative to show

Dr. Frank Buchman Gets Legion Of Honor

*Daily World P. 1
Tue. 7-3-56*

LONDON—(INS)—Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the Moral Re-Armament Movement, was awarded Sunday the order of the Philippines Legion of Honor with gold medal.

The presentation was made in London by Philippines' Senator Roseller T. Lim, acting in behalf of President Ramon Magsaysay. An audience of 700 persons from 37 nations attended the presentation ceremony.

Lim read the official citation, stating the award was granted "in recognition of the services he has rendered in creating and developing an atmosphere conducive to peace and unity among individuals and

groups of different races and creeds."

The citation added that Dr. Buchman, in promotion of MRA, "has initiated a revolutionary ideology based on intangible but nonetheless practical virtues destined to counteract the destructive doctrines of ugly materialism and insidious Communism which threaten to undermine the foundations of democracy and the ideals of human free-creeds."

The citations noted that Dr. Buchman "as an American, has kept alive the basic values of co-operation and altruism upon which was founded the greatness and nobility of the United States of America."

It concluded: "For all this and more, he justly and fully deserves the honor of a leader of mankind."

MRA Is Cited By Philippines

*World P. 1
Sat. 9-7-56
Bham, Ala.*

MACKINAC ISLAND—"Only through MRA was it possible to forgive the Japanese for what they had done to my country," declared Dr. Aureo F. Gutierrez, Medical Director of the Far Eastern University of the Philippines. Before him were Japanese leaders and representatives of 42 nations now at the MRA World Assembly at Mackinac Island.

The incident Dr. Gutierrez was referring to was the act of statesmanship of Prime Minister Hato-yama in sending Niro Hoshijima, Supreme Advisor to the Japanese Cabinet to the Philippines to apologize on behalf of the Japanese Government for what Japan had done during the war. Hoshijima was in the Philippines with the MRA Ideological Mission. At that time he had undertaken publicly to fight that Japan pay reparations.

Dr. Gutierrez continued, "Six months later a tentative agreement over reparations was reached between the Philippines and Japan."

Katsuji Nakajima, Japanese leader of 200,000 metal workers and Hiroshima atom bomb victim, told delegates how he had lost his hatred of America. He had been a Marxist fighter in an anti-Ameri-

can program. But when he met two Americans face to face, "They told us," he said, "how America needs change and how men like myself can help America change. That was a shock, it was a greater shock than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. When I stood before these humble men I decided what I needed to do. I realized the great harm my bitterness had brought America, my nation, my trade union and my family."

He told how the national trade union leadership representing four and a half million Japanese workers met on the basis of MRA to bridge the divisions inside Japan and between the nations of Asia. Nakajima concluded, "We are grateful to Dr. Buchman who taught us not only the secret of apologizing but how to create unity."

John Farquharson of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, Canberra, Australia, explained how through moral clarity he saw through the ideological subversion of another

journalist at the time of the Petrov case. "This man," he said, "prepared dossiers for the Soviet Embassy on how to exploit the moral weaknesses of every newspaperman of the Press Gallery. That is the battle in the press of Australia and New Zealand. But through change we can give a new statesmanship to the world."

Noted Negroes Attend World Rearmament Meet

*World P. 1
Mon. 9-14-56*

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—(ANP)—A few prominent Negroes were among the 600 international representatives who attended the World Assembly of Moral Re-Arm-

ament meeting at Mackinac Island last week.

Noted among the group were Miss Marian Anderson, famous concert artist, Ella Stewart, past president of the National Association of Colored Women; Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State college and Mrs. Jenkins.

Among the group attending this world assembly were prominent leaders in both government and industry from each of the continents. Representatives were there from every country in Asia, Africa and Europe.

Among Africans addressing the group was Miss Gertrude Mdledie, president of the National Council of African Women, who spoke before the assembly on Tuesday. She referred to MRA as the turning point in South Africa's tense racial situation.

"MRA came in time to save both black and white from bloodshed," she said. "MRA is thrashing out the bitterness between the five races of South Africa."

Bradfield Mnyanda, former member of the militant African National Congress of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, said, "We Africans felt we had no future." They felt that the only thing to do was to fight against white domination, he continued. They had wanted to change their nation by bloody revolution but learned from MRA that they must begin with themselves.

Natives of Central, West and East Africa brought practical evidence of the fact that "those whom God will use to give freedom to the world will be those who are free themselves."

Cnumara Eggunwoke, a long-shoreman leader from Nigeria said MRA recently saved his union from a serious strike just before the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

The testimonial meeting of the Africans were chaired by Manasseh Moerane, recently elected lifetime president of the 10,000 strong Federation of African Teachers association.

"The thing that challenged me was a white man saying he wanted to live relevantly for the whole of Africa," said Moerane. He expressed gratitude for Frank Buchman, founder of the MRA movement, for showing them how to free themselves from materialism so that Africa and the world can be free.

Dr. Buchman, in a world broadcast several months ago, characterized Moral Re-Armament as a "superior ideology" which surpasses both Communism and non-Communism. "This superior ideology is multiplying a new type of man with new motives—men who

are solving the difficulties." MRA is "a life commitment adequate to change the thinking, living and daring of the whole world." He described it as "the future of everyone everywhere."

MRA Given Additional Credit Fri.

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH., (INS)-- British workers Friday credited Moral Re-Armament with stabilizing the coal mining industry and increasing production in a major mining area.

Aaron Conclough, miner and manpower official of the British National Coal Board, addressing a large gathering at the special world assembly of MR-A on Mackinac Island, Mich., said:

"The survival of Britain depends, not on new schemes, industrial or technical, but on new men. That is the work of Moral Re-Armament."

Similar praise of MR-A came to the assembly in the form of a cable from leaders of two stevedores and transport unions.

Among the prominent delegates who addressed the assembly were Sadie Patterson, first woman chairman of the Irish Labor Party and organizer for the 90,000-member Irish Textile workers, and John McGovern, fiery labor member of the British House of commons for 27 years.

MR-A spokesman except at least 1,200 persons will be on hand for the closing days of the assembly, which was called to inaugurate use of the new Ideological training center on this resort island.

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MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan -- Dr. G. Lake Imes, (center), secretary to the late Booker T. Washington with Chief Alhaji Umuoru, (left) Moslem ruler from Nigeria, and the Hon. Michael Ogan, member of the Nigerian Parliament at the World Assembly for moral re-armament, Mackinac Island, Michigan. Dr. Imes called the decision to present the all-African play "Freedom" throughout America this year "The Boldest, Most Audacious Approach to the Problems of Human Relations That Has Been Made in Our Time." Both Nigerians are members of the cast. "Freedom" has been played in 8 European Capitals during the past year and was filmed recently in Nigeria. The 33 members of the cast told the assembly they were willing to take the play wherever the American people thought it should go.



Nairo Confab To Hear Talks On Equality

PHILADELPHIA.— (ANP) — Pulitzer Prize winner Dr. Oscar Handlin, professor of history at Harvard university will be one of the principal speakers at the 10th annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) to be held here Nov. 28-30.

Dr. Handlin, who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in History in 1952 for his book "The Uprooted," will speak on "Prejudice As Idea and Emotion" at the conference banquet session Thursday, Nov. 29.

Other outstanding personalities scheduled to take part in the conference sessions include Omer Carmichael, superintendent of public schools in Louisville, Ky.; Dr. William Jansen, superintendent of public schools in New York City, and Archibald J. Carey Jr., vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

The theme of the conference will be, "Equality: America's Moral Imperative."

More than 350 professionals in the fields of intergroup relations and civil rights are among those expected to attend. Many of them are members of NAIRO, an organization which carries out an extensive program of service and exchange of information for its membership.

Bias audit is approved

Pro-American
Baltimore, Md.
NEWARK
"Race relations in Newark are as good as those in any other city of comparable size and comparable intergroup problem."
Det. 8-4-56
This observation, made by one of the conferees, was used by Mayor Leo P. Carlin last week to sum up the consensus of 35 civic leaders with whom he discussed plans to reduce tensions at a City Hall conference.
Det. 13-1-56

At the close of the conference, the mayor announced that as a result of the discussions, his Commission on Group Relations will be authorized to study racial tensions on a city-wide and neighborhood basis.
* * *

PRIOR TO THE conference, Councilman Jack M. Waldor had sent to Mayor Carlin, with copies to the press, a letter charging the mayor with ignoring recommendations by his Commission on Group Relations. The recommendations, made when the 1956 municipal budget was under study, called for an appropriation of \$6,250 to permit the Commission to conduct a Self-Survey or community audit of racial tensions.

Waldor charged that the mayor had the \$6,250 "stricken from the budget."
* * *

REPLYING TO WALDOR, the mayor told the conference of civic leaders that he agreed "in principle" with the proposed Self-Survey but differed with his Commission on methods.

He opined that competent professional workers could not have been hired to make the audit.

"In the hand of the wrong people, he said, 'the survey' could have been a dangerous step."

The Mayor's Commission, of which Dean Willard Heikel of Rutgers Law School is chairman, had proposed to conduct

the study with the professional assistance of Dr. Howard Long, head of the Race Relation Department at Fisk University, who had made similar studies in other cities.



AN INTERRACIAL crew (left) was on hand at Camp Kilmer, N. J. to give the newly arrived Hungarian refugees

their first Thanksgiving dinner. They said the turkey and all the trimmings were good, but more important was their hope for a future free of fear.



At right, GI Lonnie Autrey of Akron, Ohio (left) and his guitar join trio of Hungarian refugees in song at Camp Kilmer as many of the new arrivals

celebrated. With Autrey are, (left to right) Imre Nemetudelyi, Joseph Sarzo with accordion and Ferenc Szvcs. (INP)

It Happened

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM
Sportsmen Score In
Race Relations

NEW YORK. — (AP) — The world of sports continues to hold its own in the recognition of merit and the complete elimination of race. Harrison Dillard of Cleveland, Ohio, was honored here Sunday as the 26th winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, which is presented annually by the Amateur Athletic Union of the U.S. to the "amateur athlete who by performance, example, and good influence did most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship during the year."

The two-time Olympic champion, who sought his ninth national AAU Indoor Hurdles crown at Madison Square Garden here (during its 68th track and field championships meet), is the second Negro to win this coveted honor. Mal Whitfield is the first Negro to own the Sullivan Memorial Trophy.

Sugar Ray Robinson, Harlem's favorite boxer, middleweight champ of the world, was named the "1956 Fighter for Brotherhood," by 11 agencies, as a part of the giant two-week Salute to Youth celebration. Susan Strassberg, teen-age Broadway star, presented the tan champion with two over-sized boxing gloves embossed in gold with the names of the agencies supporting the Salute. Brotherhood Week started off with a bang with the proclamation by Governor Harriman.

Racial Integration Seen In The New York Churches

The Christian church is gradually erasing all lines of discrimination. A survey by the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Protestant Council indicates encouraging relations and an open-door policy in many churches.

The Rev. George Lawrence who came here from Chicago to take over a post with Friendship church in the heart of Harlem, advised this columnist that the church is setting up an interracial policy and the first major mental hygiene clinic of its type in the area. Rev. Lawrence is a former journalist.

New Picture Changes Here

The old faces at city desks are fast disappearing here and those who are deemed as capable of producing and fast have taken over but good. Jimmie Hicks is being complimented for his changed

In New York

format in the new York Amsterdam News. He informed this writer that he plans to use more readable print and that news in the flesh will indeed be the emphasis. Arm chair and rewrites and stale releases must go. T. M. Sellers, former managing editor, and James Twitty are gone with the wind as is Julius Adams of the New York Age. It is rumored that Mr. Adams will return to take over the Globel News Syndicate from its quiet period. Lou LuTour the former St. Louis school marm who founded Globel has been in and out of town.

Africa In The News

Judge Dickens, guest of the Liberian Government at the recent Tubman inaugural celebration, showed his film in color to members of the New York Chapter Friends of Liberia at the Harlem YWCA. The meeting was the first major one since the New Yorkers returned from the Republic. Mrs. Wilhelmina Berry, therapist, arrived from West Africa and Europe in time to view the film and resume her activities at Medical Center.

Hon. Charles C. Dennis and his wife, managing editor of the Listener "Daily," find Haiti thrilling. The Dennis notables will hit America and Europe prior to returning to their homeland.

AFRICA TODAY is a bulletin of the American Committee on Africa. Keith Irvine is Editor.

The lecture series "Africa and the Arts," sponsored by the ACOA, ran for four successive Fridays. Fabulous dancer Pearl Primus, ended the series with a SRO audience at Roosevelt auditorium.

Richard Wright is to attend a Congress of African writers in Nigeria.

Artists Continue To Rush Barriers

Artists continue to break barriers in all artistic spheres. Robert McFerrin is the new and upcoming operat star of the Metropolitan Opera Company. He has broken the stereotype away from Aida. He has been heard in Faust and Rigoletto at the Metropolitan.

David Joseph, Floridian, noted New York baritone, has been taken over by Station WMCA and he has cut several records which will soon be available for release. He is a first in this realm and is currently on scholarship. Mr. Joseph will be heard Palm Sunday at Salem church in a special program of Easter music.

Eva Jessye is on tour with her American Ensemble and her art in song is cementing racial relations considerably wherever she goes. Penelope Johnson Ruffin, violinist, and her manager husband are in tour and write glad tidings of their progress from Tuskegee. Janet Collins is among featured artists on an Israeli dance series at the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (where she is on the faculty. The Jewish Omnibus Series holds its first presentation Saturday and the second on Sunday evening. Miss Collins appears on both programs.

NEW YORK

PARLEY PROPOSED ON RACIAL ISSUES

James P. 22-C
Head of Rabbinical Group
Says It Should Call 3-Faith

Meeting on Desegregation

June 6-26-36
By IRVING SPIEGEL
Special to The New York Times
ATLANTIC CITY, June 25
A Jewish spiritual leader called

on his organization tonight to assume the initiative in convening a meeting of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious groups to deal with desegregation.

The Rev. Dr. Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, said groups of different faiths should work out a program to guide Christian and Jewish clergymen and laymen on desegregation.

"A moral nation such as we are, he asserted, 'cannot survive half compliant and half defiant, half law-abiding and half law-rejecting.'"

Dr. Brickner spoke here at the opening of the four-day sixty-seventh meeting of his organization, the representative body of 700 spiritual leaders of Reform Jewish congregations in the country.

Decision by Court

The Supreme Court decisions to abolish segregation in the nation's schools and transportation facilities "are of historic and monumental character," Dr. Brickner said. He added, however, that they "also unleash a series of upheavals of the greatest import."

"Though legal decisions are necessary as springboards from which to act, compliance presupposes acceptance by the community," the rabbi declared. "The mores of the people have to be cultivated to accord with the change in law."

"Eleven o'clock on any Sunday morning still remains the most segregated hour in the nation's week. Not until the full force and prestige of the church is thrown into the struggle will substantial headway be achieved."

"Some national Christian bodies, notably the Catholics and the Methodists, have denounced racism as a deviation from Christianity, but by and large the church has been ineffective in this fight. Let the church make a genuine move to give reality to their beliefs in men's brotherhood, and they can be assured that we of the Jewish faith will uphold them."

Administration Scored

Rabbi Brickner scored the Eisenhower Administration for its "neutralist and isolationist" policy concerning the problems and tensions between Israel and the Arab states. He said the neutralist attitude was the result of a determination by the Administration to achieve "peace in our time."

"No one who has followed our Government's Middle East policy," Dr. Brickner declared, "can help but observe that it is not a policy but an improvisation



HE SAVED HER BABY — Tears of gratitude well in the eyes of Mrs. Edith Birk, 28-year-old Estonian refugee, as she hugs Henry Davis, a New York Central freight yard watchman in Bronx Magistrate's court. Davis testified that he scooped Mrs. Birk's three-month-old son from the path of an oncoming train, after the tot had been placed there by his deranged father, John Birk. (Newspress Photo)

Letters to the Editor

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
Fri. 7-6-56

'Is Rochester Jim Crow City?'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every letter must be signed with full name and address of the writer. In cases involving danger of severe personal hardship or questions of professional ethics, signatures may be withheld at our discretion. Space limitations may require editing of those letters which are printed; brevity by writers will be a guarantee of least possible editing.

DO we have segregation of racial minorities in our city? I say we do, when we have only two wards, the 3rd and 7th, and part of the 8th with a predominant Negro population, while the rest of the city is all white. This is contrary to the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, which gives the Negro people as citizens their right to vote, to jobs and better homes, and to live wherever they choose.

When a group of political leaders, Republican and Democratic, can organize their communities, the 9th, 10th and 24th wards, to block the Housing Rehabilitation Plan, to build low cost housing for the people of the Baden-Ormond area because they are Negroes, then they are taking away one of the basic rights—the right to live elsewhere.

When our Vice Mayor, Joseph Farbo, says that the City Council will not force relocation of persons in any neighborhood where residents unanimously oppose it, and that he personally would vote against it, that sounds like segregation.

* * *

WE SAY that if the City Council votes against the present Housing Authority relocation plan they will be aiding the segregationists in our city, which will lead to the entire scuttling of the slum clearance program by denying the people of the Baden-Ormond area the right to live outside of the ghetto.

The two leaders, Mr. Fred Parrish and Mr. William Posner, of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively, should take heed to this appeal. The founder of the Republican party, Abraham Lincoln, led our country in a war against slavery and won the freedom of the Negro people. Our great Democratic President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, championed the cause of Negro rights through the Wagner Act (Fair Employ-

ment Practice Act) and low-cost public housing.

Our great city of Rochester was the home of that great liberationist, Frederick Douglass.

Under the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in the public schools.

Let's keep these principles alive in our city now.

* * *

WE OF the Baden-Ormond Neighborhood Council purpose the following:

1. That the City Council accept the recommendation of the Housing Rehabilitation Commission to build homes outside of the Baden-Ormond area for the families to be relocated.

2. That Mayor Peter Barry should establish a Mayor's Committee on Human Relations with representatives of the N.A.A.C.P., the ministry, the labor movement and other interested groups. Such a committee can help effect a better understanding on all problems that face our community.

MARTIN STELTZER
Chairman, Housing Committee
Baden-Ormond Neighborhood Council

6 Hanover St.

Advocate of Adlai

NOTHING divides our people more seriously than the problem of race relations. With the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation now two years old the increasing defiance in the South means a call for political leadership to implement what is not only right but legally required.

In this connection there has been criticism of Stevenson because his moderation—expressed, for example, in his California statement that Government power must be used only to the extent ultimately that the public will support its use. Such caution has disappointed some militant fight-

ers against discrimination, who may forget that their objective is the actual achievement of equal rights, not the castigation of offenders.

DEEDS ARE more important than words. When Stevenson was governor of Illinois he did the following:
Desegregated schools in East St. Louis and Alton for the first time.

Ordered desegregation of the Illinois National Guard.

Dropped questions regarding race and religion from state employment service forms.

Fought hard for an effective fair employment practices law. (This measure was defeated, incidentally, by a nearly solid vote of the Republican bloc in the Illinois State Senate.)

As assistant to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Stevenson played a leading role in the commissioning of the first Negro officers in the U.S. Navy.

We who have a deep interest in the ending of racial discrimination are best served by a leader who, because of mutual respect, is able to keep communication with those who still oppose us.

DAVID E. HAFT, M.D.
120 Arvine Hgts.



HONORED — These five members were presented citations recently by the Albany Interracial Council at the 28th annual dinner meeting held at Trinity Methodist Church in Albany for their outstanding leadership in the

Council's building fund campaign in 1955. Left to right, Hon. Bernard V. Fitzpatrick, William R. O'Bryon, Mrs. Assilee Threatt, Morris Slutsky and Mrs. Anabel S. Heath.

Albany Interracial group cites 5 workers at banquet

ALBANY, N.Y. — More than 200 members of the Albany interracial Council, a member agency of the Albany Community Chest, honored five of its workers at the 28th annual dinner meeting recently at Trinity Methodist Church.

Mrs. Anabel S. Heath received the Council's annual Race Relations Award for outstanding contributions to the Council and YWCA Day Camp program, an interracial project which has attracted national attention.

The following were presented citations for outstanding leadership in the Council's building fund campaign in 1955:
Mrs. Assilee Threatt, Bernard V. Fitzpatrick, commissioner of Albany County Welfare Department; William R. O'Bryon, assistant vice president of the National Commercial Bank, Albany; and Morris Slutsky, local merchant.

Death To Will

W. Alexander

CHAPEL HILL (ANP)—Dr. Will Winston Alexander, considered one of the country's outstanding experts on race relations, died here last week.

Dr. Alexander served as acting president of Dillard university from 1931 to 1935, and in 1937 was made vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

He was a trustee of Antioch college, Bethune-Cookman college, Atlanta university, Morehouse college and Spelman college. From 1919 to 1930 he was executive director of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. Alexander was one time vice president-treasurer of the American Council on Race Relations and during World War II was a member of the War Relocation Commission.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, paid tribute to Dr. Alexander as a "wise and prophetic social statesman who for 40 years has supported the faith of the nation in the basic humanity and will to justice, despite its unique problems."

the same as they always have active part in restoring order in done; color ceases to have much those schools where student meaning; tension subsides," the 'strikes' occurred." report said.

Other Points Made

Other points made in the report:

"Dire predictions of chaos and calamity have not come to pass. In every community there have been those who have said that the races just cannot be 'mixed'; that there will be constant tension and strife; fights will break out on the playgrounds; teachers will not be able to teach; etc. There have, in truth, been some problems, but few that could not be handled in routine fashion in the same way that problems among children have always been handled.

"Negro children do not transfer in great numbers to formerly 'white' schools.

"The amount of opposition to desegregation in a given community is not necessarily in direct proportion to the number of Negro students in the school. Student 'strikes' have occurred in schools with only a few Negro students, while schools with a much higher percentage of Negro students have gone ahead with-

"By and large, the Negro people of the community can be counted on to be reasonable, cooperative and forbearing. This will be close to 100 per cent true in those communities where Negro leaders have had a part in planning the program of desegregation."

Bishops Urge Better Negro White Relation

Lake Junaluska, N. C., July 31.

—Two Negro bishops addressing a delegation from nine states and Cuba Saturday urged better relationship between the white and Negro race and that they jointly meet racial problems.

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta told the Southeastern Jurisdiction Quadrennial Conference of Methodist Churches there is no basis for the contention that "Negroes are waiting to rush into white churches." His remark came after reference was made to a proposed amendment to the Methodist Constitution be adopted by votes from both white and Negro jurisdictions. He said there will be Negro preachers as long as there are Negro congregations.

Bishop J. Claude Allen of Gary, Ind., urged that the church lead the way to better race relations. He asked Methodists to aid the Negro as he "seeks to come into full inheritance of his American heritage."

Bishop Allen, representing the Christian Methodist Church, said Negroes must be admitted to the nation's institutions of higher learning. He said this is necessary to enable them to make their contributions to the nation.

Interracial Group Finds Little Harm in Integration

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 28 (AP)—

Harry S. Jones, executive secretary of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, said Monday an informal report based on his findings showed that the anticipation of school desegregation is much worse than actual desegregation.

Mr. Jones said the council is a part of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, an interracial group which has as its aims education and research. Mr. Jones said the Southern Regional Council received a quarter of a million dollar grant from the Fund for the Republic two years ago.

He said the report was based on the "experience" of 500 desegregated schools, most of them in border States.

The nine-point report said that "usually nothing much happens" when schools are desegregated. "Teachers and pupils go about the business of education much

out incident.

Needn't Convince All

"Desegregation does not have to wait until the whole community is converted to the idea. If this were true, Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, St. Louis and many other communities would not be desegregated today. . . .

"The desegregation policy adopted by the school board should be announced well in advance; it should be clear so that everybody understands it, and it should be firm with no thought of giving ground to opposition.

"Ministers and ministerial associations may play an important role in desegregation, as they did in Washington and Baltimore.

"Students may be counted on to play an important role in the transition period from segregated to desegregated schools . . . in both Washington and Baltimore, student councils took an

Institute On Daily World Relations Set For June 6-22-56 At Bennett College, N.C.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The 23rd annual Carolina Institute of International Relations which opened at Bennett College, on Tuesday, June 28, came to a close on Friday afternoon.

During the institute, which had as its theme, "American Policies for Building World Peace," the delegates heard addresses and participated in panel-forum discussions and workshops which considered such topics as "Disarmament and the U. N.," "Meaning of Russia's New Look" and "World Problems Facing America."

Speaking on "The Background of the Middle East Crisis," Loren E. Tesdell, teacher of government at the University of Texas, who worked with the Arab refugee program in the Gaza strip from 1949-50, said that the Arab-Israeli animosity is not due to racial or religious differences, but springs from the clash of two "rather new" nationalities.

Tesdell, who praised the Point IV Program and its technical assistance to undeveloped countries, says that one of the biggest problems in these programs is to get the best-qualified persons to go to the Middle Eastern countries.

Sydney Bailey, a member of the Quaker staff at the United Nations, speaking as a member of a panel, said: "We ought to know why we're anti-communist and try to convert those who are communist."

James E. Bristol, national director of the peace education program of the American Friends Service Committee, said: "We must combine our campaign for disarmament with a campaign for a more decent world."

Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U. S. Army, retired, said that millions of people not represented by the UN should be included, even if without voting power, if world peace is to be assured.

"The best present hope for peace," he said, "is that man's fear and horror of atomic annihilation will last until his leaders acquire the intelligence, the courage and the means of control and utilize

this vast new power. This appears far in the future."

Delegates, in addition to those from North Carolina, came from South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Texas, and New York.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The 520 boys and girls attending the annual 4-H conference at A and T College will hear an address by Dr. Willa B. Player, president of Bennett College at the morning assembly program on Thursday, June 28.

WASHINGTON — Members of the Washington chapter of the Bennett College Graduate Association held a reception here Saturday at noon for Dr. Player, president of the institution.

The affair was held in the lounge room of the local branch of the American Association of University Women on Massachusetts Avenue. Mrs. Lydia Jetton Rogers is president of the local Bennett group.



FRIENDS MEET AT BENNETT—Some of the delegates from seven states who attended the 23rd annual Carolina Institute of International Relations, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., last week. At left of second row is David

Andrews, institute director, and standing next to him is Miss Anne E. Queen, former AFSC college secretary, now associate director of the YWCA at Chapel Hill, N. C. Center of same row is Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U. S. Army, retired, of Philadelphia,

who gave the opening address and immediately behind him is James Bristol, national director of peace education, of Philadelphia, and to his left is Mrs. Alice J. Houston, of Richmond, Va. Loren Tesdell, teacher of government at University of Texas, stands next

to her. Center of back row is Henry Catchings, associate director of the AFSC merit employment program for the Southeast area and at extreme right of same row is Dr. George Breahett, history instructor at Bennett, who is also a member of the Carolina Institute committee.

Toledo Race Relations Board Hires Aide

Toledo, O., Sept. 25.—Philip Joseph Winkfield, director of the American Friends Service Committee job opportunities program in Indianapolis, has resigned to take a position as assistant secretary of the Toledo Board of Community Relations.

Mr. Winkfield thus becomes the first Negro executive of race relations agency established in 1946.

His appointment, recommended by members of the board, was approved last week by Mayor Ollie Czelusta. The job pays \$7,500 annually.

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THE FEDERAL SPOTLIGHT

Human Relations Held Best Work Producer

By JOSEPH YOUNG

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Government's personnel officials were told by one of their colleagues today that many of them are failing to use the "human relations" approach in dealing with Federal workers.

The view was expressed by Dr. William G. Torpey, civilian personnel director of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington and chairman of the Eastern Regional Conference of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, which opened here today.

In opening the conference's initial session, Dr. Torpey declared:

"The emphasis on securing greater productivity from employees through the use of cracking the whip is all wrong. Greater productivity is a lofty goal, but it can be achieved more quickly and effectively through the use of a human relations approach to employees."

Dr. Torpey said the Government's personnel officials and supervisors should use the psychological approach in dealing with their agencies' workers.

Better Response Seen

"Employees respond more favorably when they are treated like human beings with problems of their own," Dr. Torpey declared.

"Praise when praise is merited should be generously bestowed on employees," the speaker said. "And personnel officials and supervisors should make it a point to discuss things with employees and seek to learn the problems and frustrations which are hampering an individual in his work."

"We should use the golden rule: 'Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you,' in dealing with our employees. Often a kind of encouraging word or an offer to help them out with any problem that is worrying them will do wonders in aiding an employee and motivating him to do a better job."

"Unfortunately, many personnel officials give too little attention to the human relations aspect of their work."

Common Sense Suggested

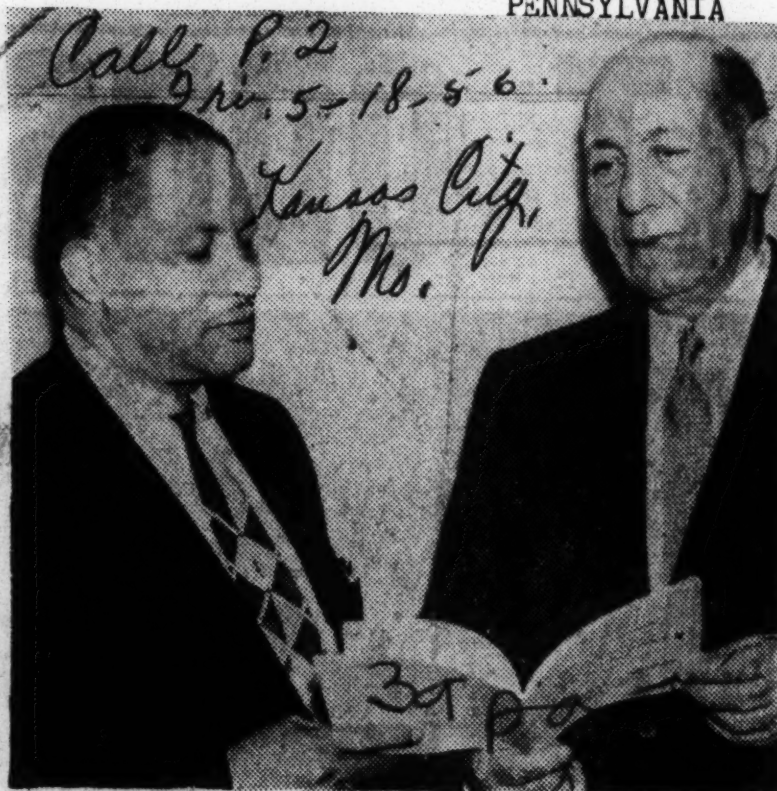
Kenneth Warner, director of the National Civil Service As-

sembly and a former Federal official in Washington, urged personnel officials to use the common sense approach in dealing with problems. All too often, personnel officers rely on outmoded regulations or the easiest way out in dealing with problems instead of the more workable and logical approach, Mr. Warner noted. More than 600 personnel officers from the Federal Government in Washington and various Eastern cities, as well as those from municipal, State and county organizations and Canada, are attending the conference.

While here, Mr. Warner and other CSA officials are mapping plans for the national CSA's golden anniversary conference, which will be held in the Hotel Statler in Washington from October 7 to 9.

The annual conference in Washington will be the first held there by the assembly in many years and will observe the 50th anniversary of the group's founding in the Nation's Capital.

PENNSYLVANIA



HUMAN RIGHTS NIGHT SPEAKERS.—Cabinet members of the two states (left to right), Andrew Bradley, budget secretary of Pennsylvania, and Joseph D. Bibb, director of public safety of Illinois, who shared the platform with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. on Human Rights night at the 36th Quadrennial general conference of the AME Zion church in Pittsburgh May 2-16.

Preparations for the 'Inevitable'

'Mixed Services' in Miami Church Called Giant Step Forward

By JAMES M. REID

MIAMI, Fla.—This "Magic City" in the "Sunshine State" which boasts of only one integrated church took a giant step forward to prepare a Miami church's members for the inevitable integration that will soon come about.

A white southern minister and a predominantly white southern congregation used Race Relations Sunday as a theme to coordinate the experiment.

The Rev. E. Clayton Calhoun, pastor of Riverside Methodist Church, planned two midweek worship services, last Wednesday and Wednesday of this week, to which all worshippers, regardless of race or creed, were invited.

THE FIRST service was preached by the Rev. Charles J. Harris, of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, with the choir of Greater Bethel AME Church furnishing the music.

According to those who were seated in the unsegregated congregation it was a successful evening of worship and a marvelous experience. Of course, areas of racial tension were ignored for these were services of praise to God and the experiment spoke for itself.

The Rev. Edward T. Graham, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, conducts this Wednesday evening services with the choir of Riverside Methodist supplying the music.

"I believe a cracker pastor with a largely cracker church should take the lead," declared Rev. Calhoun.

"This is not a crusade to set

forward the pace of integration. The decision already has been made. Integration is inevitable, having been decreed by our highest court.

"What we need to do is to help people of all races and creeds to cross the emotional threshold involved. It can best be done, I believe, at the high level of social and economic competition."

Rev. Calhoun was born and raised in North Florida and attended Florida Southern College and Southern Methodist University. He is 43 years old and a former missionary to China.

Vanderbilt Unit To Publish Facts On Race Relations

(Letter to GLOBE)

The Supreme Court's sweeping decisions in the Racial Segregation Cases have set the stage for far-reaching developments in American life. Many of these developments are even now being embodied in the decisions and orders of state and lower federal courts, in legislative enactments, and administrative rulings and regulations.

You have undoubtedly recognized, along with lawyers, educators, legislators, courts and other professional groups, the need to have available a comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date source of the important materials in this rapidly changing field.

The Vanderbilt University School of Law is pleased to announce that early in 1956 it will begin publication of the RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER, a professional magazine devoted to the impartial dissemination of the primary ma-

terials in race relations law, including much that is unavailable from other sources. These materials will include the complete text of documents such as the decision of courts, provisions of state constitutions, acts of state legislatures, ordinances of municipalities, opinions of attorneys-general, regulations of state departments of education and rulings of local boards of education.

As a strictly objective publication; the RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER will not editorialize or express opinions as to the legal feasibility of particular plans or procedures. However, background annotations on important phases of race relations law and comprehensive bibliographical material will be included.

A foundation grants permits to us to offer you this service for a full year—six issues—for only \$2.00. Every effort will be devoted to bringing you an objective, comprehensive and competent service in this important field.

Very truly yours,

John W. Wade, Dean

Vanderbilt University School of Law

Editors Discuss Race Relations In Mag Article

In the current issue of the U. S. News and World Report, several editors voice their opinions of race relations in the South since the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

Only two Negroes, Percy Greene of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate and C. A. Scott, of the Atlanta Daily World, were represented among the editors. Mr. Scott stated that the desegregation would be more easily accepted by Southerners if they were not aroused by elected officials for "political, selfish reasons."

The other editors, including Mr. Greene, were almost unanimous in the opinion that race relations had worsened and that desegregation would be slow and painful. Mr. Greene described conditions as "infinitely worse" since the decision.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY PLANNED

James P. Payne
N.O. Methodists to Hold

Observance Feb. 12

Sat. 2-4-36
New Orleans Methodist churches will observe Race Relations Sunday on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, by calling attention to their accumulated works for Negroes in the area. Dr. Virgil D. Morris, district superintendent, announced Friday.

Included among local projects for Negroes are a People's Community Center in New Orleans; a Negro orphanage in Baldwin, La.; and joint-sponsorship with the Congregational Church of Oxford university, Dr. Morris said.

Offerings will be taken at all local Methodist churches for these projects.

Meanwhile, a statement by the Methodist Board of Social and Economic Relations, which met recently in Chicago, Ill., was released Friday by Mrs. Arlene Hawkins, director of the committee on public relations, New Orleans District, Methodist Church.

According to the statement, Methodists, both individually and collectively, have failed to live up to the teachings of their Lord and the high principles enunciated by the Church in regards to race relations.

"There is a changing racial climate in our world, in America and in the church," the statement said. "The conscience of society has become increasingly sensitive regarding racial discrimination and injustice. Multitudes of people, of all lands and all faiths are determined that these practices shall be remedied. Methodists share in this determination."

"To discriminate against a person solely upon the basis of his race is both unfair and un-Christian," the statement continued. "To deny him that place in society which he has won by his industry and his character because of the accident of birth is neither honest nor good religion."

The statement went on to say that "The practice of citizens of

the United States has not measured up to the position established by the Constitution."

"There has been discrimination and there has been segregation throughout the land," it said. "There is therefore no place in the Methodist Church for racial discrimination or racial segregation. We are children of God, brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ. The position of the Methodist Church is but an amplification of our Lord's teachings."

Tuskegee observes Race Relations Sunday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Civic Association will take part in the nationwide observance of Race Relations Day Sunday presenting Arthur Burns, Gadsden attorney.

C. G. Comblion, president of the association, stated that Mr. Burns' appearance at the race relations mass meeting would be in keeping with the spirit of outstanding Americans presented previously.

Race Relations Speaker Named

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Arthur Burns, young Gadsden, Ala., attorney and a graduate of the University of Alabama, will be the featured speaker at the Tuskegee Civic Association's Race Relation Observance Sunday, Feb. 12, at the Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church.

Jesuit Editor to Preach On Interracial Sunday

Sat. 2-25-56
The Rev. Thurston N. Davis, S. J., editor of the weekly magazine "America," will preach the sermon at the fourth annual observance of Interracial Sunday at 11 a. m. tomorrow in the University Church on Fordham University's Bronx campus.

The mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Richard Pwamang of the Diocese of Tanale, Gold Coast, Africa. Assisting Father Pwamang will be the Rev. Archibald V. McLes, chaplain of the Interracial Council of the Brooklyn Diocese as deacon, and the Rev. C. M. Visuvasam, S.T.D., archdiocesan director of

social action of the Archdiocese of Madurai, South India, as sub-deacon.

New York N.Y.
The choir of the Pius X School of Liturgical Music of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Purchase, N. Y., will sing the mass.

To Preach at St. Patrick's

The Very Rev. Luke Missett, of the Passionist Fathers, Superior of Our Lady of Sorrow Monastery, West Springfield, Mass., will preach at the 10 a. m. solemn mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow. The choir, directed by Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist, will sing the "Missa Quinti Toni" by Di Lasso. At 4 p. m. vespers the Rev. Francis X. Duffy, of the cathedral staff, will preach.

The cathedral calendar for Lent includes preaching at the Miraculous Medal devotions, Mondays at 12:10, 5:30 and 8 p. m. by the Rev. Harry J. Wolff, of the cathedral staff; at the devotions Wednesdays at 8 p. m. by the Rev. William L. Doty, of the staff; at the holy hour on Fridays at 5:30 p. m. by the Rev. Bernard P. Donachie, of the staff. There will also be instruction after the 12:10 mass on week days and Stations of the Cross on Wednesdays at 5:30 and Fridays at 8 p. m.

Catholic Hour to Shift

The Catholic Hour, broadcast over the National Broadcasting Co. radio network, on Sunday afternoons, will change its time tomorrow. The new hour will be from 2:30 to 3 p. m. instead of 2 to 2:30 p. m.

The new hour will affect the last in a series of four programs by the Rev. John O'Brien, of Notre Dame University.

The program schedule for March will consist of four talks by the Very Rev. Michael Ducey, O. S. B., of St. Gabriel's Priory, Weston, Vt., on the most important changes in the liturgy of the church in 400 years. On March 4, Father Ducey will speak on the liturgy of Palm Sunday in an address entitled "Christ Leads Us."

Offerings for
Apr 10 - A Memorial
Race Relations
Baltimore, Md.
Sunday upped
Sat. 5-12-36

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Of-
ferings for the Race Relations

Sunday observed in local Methodist Churches throughout the country on the second Sunday in February, showed over a \$50,000 increase during the quadrennium, it was reported at this General Conference last week.

The last receipts of the money, which is used for colored colleges in the South, amounted to \$292,520. At the start of the quadrennium in 1951, the total collected was \$239,726.94.

According to the report, the first offering in 1940 for the special day amounted to \$27,362.

Desegregation Is Theme Of Fisk

Defender Race Institute Chicago, Ill. Ends July 4th

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A call to "Statesmanship in National Crisis" and the moral challenge of desegregation has brought together leaders of church, labor, industry and education at the 13th Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, involving 130 national and local leaders from 33 states.

Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the race relations program for the Congregational Christian Churches, Board of Home Missions, announced that the Institute which opened July 2 and closes July 14, has attracted top government, social science and housing experts in efforts to assess the progress made toward desegregation and plan for future developments.

Describing desegregation issues in education, transportation and housing as the "critical and determining factors in the full extension of the democratic and Judeo-Christian motive and our survival as a unified and strong nation," Dr. Long said that the Institute program is being conducted by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, one of the nation's outstanding social scientists and President of Fisk University. **JOINTLY SPONSORED**

The Institute is jointly sponsored by the Race Relations Department of the Congregational Board of Home Missions and Fisk University, and it involves representatives from other church bodies and intergroup relations agencies, North and South.

A group of 30 lecturers and consultants are serving the two-week sessions, headed by representatives of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the Commission on Race and Housing, Southern Regional Council, Jewish-Labor Committee, NAACP and the National Urban League.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, a member of the National Manpower Council, gave the Institute keynote on Monday, July 2. Other speakers during the first week were the Rt. Reverend John Lafargue, noted Catholic editor and writer; Dr. John Fey, editor of Christian Century magazine, and George McKibben, a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP summarized the status of legal developments affecting desegregation in schools and transportation during the first week sessions. Among other key participants were Henry Luce, publisher of Life and Time magazines; Dr. Davis McEntire, research director of the Commission on Race and Housing; and Dr. Isidor Chein, social psychologist and professor at New York University.

Discussions on special issues facing the South were headed by Dr. George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and problems of integration in labor were presented by Emanuel Muravchik of the Jewish Labor Council, along with Herbert Hill, labor expert of the NAACP.

Sessions of the Institute were open to the public at Park Hall on the Fisk University Campus.

Confab

Desegregation Issues Topic Of Race Relations Institute

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Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, will summarize the status of legal developments affecting desegregation in schools and transportation during the first week sessions.

Public Must Decide Integration Or Eventual Mob Rule Says Marshall

Nashville (ANP)— With the recent gains by die-hard segregationist and the White Citizens Councils to not only block desegregation but to use force to do so, the desegregation-in-education fight has moved into the third stage, declared Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, at the final session of the 13th annual Race Relations Institute of Fisk U. here last week.

The third stage concerns the activation of community interest in whether integration in education is better than submitting to mob rule as is being fostered by opponents of desegregation.

Speaking on the subject of "Status of Legal Development on the Desegregation Front," Marshall said that court decisions have shown "the thinking public there is no escape from desegregation once it gets into court."

He added, however, that two-pronged attack by die-hard segregationists and the White Citizens Council has brought desegregation forces to the third stage in their move to integrate public opinion.

Marshall charged that the citizens councils are out not only to block desegregation "but will use force to do it."

"Their actions are no more and no less than open rebellion," declared the attorney. "Laugh off the White Citizens Council all you want to, but you don't know what they have accomplished."

Reviewing recent activities

of the pro-segregation groups, he said they are driving for political control and are spending huge sums of money to turn public opinion in their favor.

"During the past year," Marshall said, "we have lost ground in the area of public opinion. And during the same period, the theory that legal action alone would solve the problem has been shattered."

Marshall said the council's public opinion battle has to date succeeded in convincing a large segment of the public that there are only two "extreme" sides in the fight-- the White Citizens Council at one end and the NAACP at the other end.

This state of affairs is by no means correct, he asserted. He pointed out that the NAACP action represents constitutional law, while the council's action is "wrong..open rebellion."

The true white southerner must be able to see this..he needs not go along with either the NAACP or the Citizens council.

"He can go along with the Supreme Court as he sees it," Marshall concluded.

Race relations institute on at Fisk University

Afro-American P.13
Sat. 7-7-36
NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A call to "Statesmanship in National Crisis" and the moral challenge of desegregation has brought together leaders of church, labor, industry and education at the 13th annual race relations institute at Fisk University.

Baltimore Md.
Some 130 national and local leaders from 33 states are attending the institute, said Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the race relations program for the Congressional Christian Churches, Board of Home Missions.

The institute held from July 2-14, involves top government, social science and housing experts in efforts to assess the progress made toward desegregation and plan for future developments.

THE INSTITUTE'S program is being conducted by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, one of the nation's outstanding social scientists and President of Fisk University.

DR. JOHNSON, a member of the National Manpower Council, gave the institute's keynote speech on Monday, July 2. Other speakers during the first week were the Rt. Rev. John Lafargue, Catholic editor; Dr. John Fey, editor of Christian Century magazine; and George McKibben, a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

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Life Magazine Editor And Thurgood On Program For Annual Institute at Fisk

Globe Fri. 7-6-36
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P.4
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Discussions on special issues facing the South will be headed by Dr. George Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and problems in intergroup relations in labor will be presented by Emanuel Muravchik of the Jewish Labor Council, along with Herbert Hill, labor expert of the NAACP.

Sessions of the Institute are open to the public at Park Hall on the Fisk University Campus.

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY NOMINEE FOR "RACE RELATIONS" AWARD

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Broadway hit show, "The Teahouse of the August Moon," now in its third year as a sell-out attraction at the Martin Beck Theatre, has been nominated for the \$500 Annual Better Race Relations Award, given yearly by Local 6, New York Hotel and Club Workers Union.

The award is granted to the person or organization judged to have done the most to further better race relations during the year. Announcement of the award will be made during the week of Feb. 12, which marks Lincoln's Birthday and National Negro History Week.

"Teahouse," which received the 1953-54 Pulitzer Prize, was nominated, according to its sponsors, because it is a play which is appearing, or has appeared, in 80 countries of the world, with a message of brotherhood and good fellowship between people of different races and cultures. Other nominees include the Greater New York Council of Boy Scouts of America, for teaching tolerance and fellowship; Harry Riemer, editor of the News Record, for spreading the message of fraternity in many countries; Bernard Englander, executive committeeman of the National Committee for Rural Schools for making free eyeglasses available to Negro school children in many southern communities; James Egert Allen, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; and Barbara Madison Scher, who has devoted her life to representing talented artists, without recompense and without regard to race, religion or color.



Paul G. King



Frank M. Folsom

Get Hoey Awards

The Catholic Interracial Council of New York presented yesterday its fifteenth annual James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice to Frank M. Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and Paul G. King, comptroller of South Carolina State College. Mr. Folsom was unable to attend the ceremony at Cathedral High School Auditorium, 50th St. and Lexington Ave., and the award was accepted in his behalf by John A. Coleman. The presentations were made by the Most Rev. Philip J. Furlong, who represented Francis Cardinal Spellman. The award, named for the late James J. Hoey, the council's first president and former collector of internal revenue, is given annually to a white and colored Catholic layman for outstanding contributions to the cause of interracial justice.

Negro Newspaper Names Honor Roll

CHICAGO — (INS) — A Roman Catholic archbishop, the Chicago Cubs shortstop and a 12-year-old spelling queen were among the 11 individuals cited by The Chicago Defender for their role in bettering race relations in 1956.

The Defender, one of the nation's leading Negro weeklies also put four institutions on its 1955 honor roll, including the student body of Georgia Tech.

Three of the awards to individuals were made posthumously to 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till, Rev. George W. Lee and Lamar Smith.

Defender publisher John H. Sengstacke said Till was honored "for having been sacrificed on the altar of racial bigotry" in Mississippi. He said Lee and Smith were named "for giving their lives in an effort to qualify Negro citizens as voters in the state of Mississippi."

Others honored:

Archbishop Francis Rummel of New Orleans "for maintaining the authority of a colored Catholic priest in the face of a revolt of white parishioners."

Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mount Bayou, Miss.; E. Frederick Morrow, for becoming the first Negro White House administrative assistant; Ernie Banks, Chicago Cubs shortstop for his home run records and sportsmanship; Gloria Lockerman of Baltimore, for her "high intellectual capacity" on the CBS-TV show the "\$64,000 question;" Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Washington representative; John H. Johnson, Chicago magazine publisher, and Gus Courts "for standing up for the constitutional rights of all citizens in the face of violent threats in Mississippi."

Institutions and groups honored included the Ford Foundation, American Airlines, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Georgia Tech students.

The Tech student body was cited for its "spontaneous revolt against the governor of Georgia

who sought to bar Georgia Tech from playing Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl because of the presence of a Negro player."

**Fisk Sets Up
\$500 Award**

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The General Alumni Association of Fisk U. has joined with Dr. Jerome S. Davis, former visiting professor of religion at Fisk from Yale University, in establishing an annual award for outstanding service in the fields of race relations, civil liberties and economic justice.

The award will also honor the memory of Dr. Davis' father, Jerome Dean Davis, pioneer missionary to Japan who fought all his life for equality between the races.

To be known as the "Fisk Distinguished Service Award," it will carry with it a cash honorarium of \$500. Any Negro whose service to the race has been outstanding is eligible for nomination. The award will be given for service done by the honoree in the year it is given.

Judges for the award are Dr. Homer Cooper, Chicago; Judge William Hastie, Philadelphia; Mrs. William Thomas Mason, Washington; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh; A. Maceo

Smith, Dallas; Willard S. Townsend, Chicago, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville.

Public nominations should be sent to Awards Committee, Alumni Office, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tenn. Announcement of the 1955 winner will be made at the May 28 commencement exercises of Fisk University.

FISK INSTITUTE OPENS

Times 7-27C
Race Relations to Be Studied

Times 7-3-56
in Two Weeks of Sessions

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2 — About 100 leaders in the efforts to improve race relations registered today for the thirteenth annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University here. Thirty-three states were represented.

The institute is sponsored by the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Church and Fisk University.

Two weeks of discussions begin tomorrow. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, will deliver the keynote address. Its subject is "Statesmanship in National Crisis." He is expected to review developments in the field of education, transportation and housing as they affect race relations in the two years since the Supreme Court declared invalid all laws pertaining to segregation in public schools.

Negroes Stride Ahead In Jacksonville, Fla.

By Robert E. Baker

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 7—Race relations are good in Jacksonville. The Negro has made progress and achieved voting power.

But there are clouds on the horizon. The Ku Klux Klan demonstrated and burned a cross recently. A long dormant branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shows signs of awakening.

These developments have prompted thoughtful citizens here to ask: How long will the good relations continue?

Jacksonville has a population of 222,000 and its Duval County metropolitan area totals 360,000. About a third of the population is Negro. These Negroes vote and politicians vie for their votes.

Helped by Daniel

During the past few years, the Jacksonville Negro has made strides. He has excellent schools. Thirty Negroes are on the police force. One is a deputy sheriff. A thousand Negroes are employed at the huge Jacksonville Naval Air Base, a number in skilled jobs and a few in white collar positions. The Afro-American Life Insurance Co., a Negro institution operating in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, opened a new million dollar headquarters at Union and Ocean sts. and city officials participated in the dedication.

Much of the Negro's progress is attributable to the efforts of Richard P. Daniel, 75-year-old Southern liberal, a prominent lawyer and member of one of Jacksonville's greatest families. He founded the active Jacksonville Urban League and has quietly gone about trying to

improve the Negro's economic status. Prominent Jacksonville residents are members of the bi-racial League.

Despite the influence of the Naval Air Base, the boom of incoming industry and business and the seasonal tourist influx, many of Jacksonville's Deep Southern roots remain firmly entrenched. The city is looked upon by many as a Southern extension of Georgia.

Daniel has his law offices on the 11th floor of the Florida State Bank Building. Across Laura st. on the 11th floor of the Barnett Building is the law office of Dean Boggs.

He is general chairman of the newly-formed Jacksonville Federation for Constitutional Government. Like Daniel, he is a native of the city.

Boggs Heads Opposition

Boggs said his organization is not a white citizens' council. His group, also composed of prominent residents, opposes integration and the "socialist trend in the Federal Government." He said it opposes the Supreme Court "entering the field of legislation," and also opposes Federal aid to schools. It favors separation of church and Government, he said, and a drastic cut in foreign aid. Then he got down to brass tacks:

"One of our basic purposes is to prevent the amalgamation of the races. People say integration doesn't necessarily mean intermarriage will result. History shows us otherwise. We believe in segregation as a deterrent to social intercourse of the races. The removal of segregation will result in intermarriage and its increase as time goes on, and those people who don't want their children to intermarry won't be able to tell. They won't be able to tell if the man courting their daughter has Negro blood or not."

Dormant for Years

The Jacksonville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People has been dormant for years, ever since a threatened suit opened up one of the two municipal golf courses to Negroes on Mondays and Thursdays.

NAACP members explain this inactivity by saying the Negro ministers here are not strong supporters. Negro teachers, they say, fear integration could cost them their jobs and no other jobs are available.

"Then, too," said one NAACP official, "there has been no excitement." No petition requesting integration has been filed.

But some excitement was provided recently. The Ku Klux Klan met in an orderly session here. Jacksonville Negroes joke about the Klan meeting, but they did not like it.

The NAACP, which until now had 25 and sometimes 50 per annual human relations workshops at a meeting, has changed leadership and plans a campaign for 10,000 members here.

Sidewalk Superintendent Says

Editor The Herald: Since taking up residence in the South as a "reconstructed Yankee" I have been sitting on the sidelines as a non-participating spectator of the current segregation fiasco.

The Colored people have a great deal of house cleaning to do and it seems to me that with the organization they now have, with the NAACP, the clergy and teaching profession, they could start from a public relations viewpoint instead of the legal one.

We "win friends and influence people" by words and acts, but edicts, ordinances, proclamations and Supreme Court decisions can never get equal results.

No building is good without a plan. No building is good without a foundation. No good building is constructed over-

FLORIDA

night. Looking from my sidewalk superintendent's seat, it seems to me that good race relations can be compared to a good building.

There has to be a plan. Just the permit is not enough. The foundation has to go deep and be strong, and the construction has to be done by skilled men of all trades, not by a handful of lawyers.

There will always be rivalries, competitions, jealousies, dislikes and favorites, but there can be tolerance, recognition and respect. But they have to be earned.

We in the South are no different from our brothers in the North, and I'm sure that we will recognize and reward any sincere effort of the Colored man to earn a better place in the scheme of things.

JOHN W. HASTINGS

Human Relations Study Rolls Open

Registration for the first session of the University of Miami's annual human relations workshop will end Monday, the day classes begin.

Sidewalk Superintendent Says

This year's conference will be divided into two three-week sessions.

The first will deal primarily with problems faced by administrative and supervisory personnel; the second with problems between teachers and pupils, parents and children. The latter session begins July 9.

Workshop directors will be Dr. Dean G. Epley, chairman of UM's human relations department, and Dr. Frank M. Sskwor, consultant in human



DR. EPLEY

DR. SSKWOR

relations to the board of education in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Epley, a UM faculty member since 1954, is a graduate of Michigan State University and has had wide experience as a teacher, administrator and human relations consultant.

Dr. Sskwor, a graduate of Washington University, has extensive teaching and administrative experience and has written several articles on the St. Louis human relations program for national magazines.

Three graduate or undergraduate credits may be earned for each session of the workshop, which also will be open to the general public. Tuition is \$60 for one session or \$120 for both.

Information about scholar-

ships for local residents may be obtained by contacting Dr. Epley at the university.

Dr. Epley is visiting the University of Oklahoma this week as a participant in the South-wide Conference on Human Re-

lations Education.

39 1956

B'nai B'rith ANTI-DEFAMATION

Georgia Atty Deplores Lawless Spirit Over South

Houston, Tex.

DALLAS — Morris B. Abram, southern counsel for the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, said here Sunday that "over the South you see a spirit of lawlessness."

An Atlanta, Ga., attorney, Abram spoke before the annual convention of the Texas State Association of B'nai, a Jewish service organization.

Mr Abram said the doctrine of interposition, if effected, would result in "the end of law and order . . . the end of your freedom."

The lawyer said the lawless spirit is evident in current efforts by Southern states to obviate ruling of the US Supreme Court. He did not specify the rulings, but evidently referred to the court's decisions to end segregation in public institutions.

Because Jews historically have experienced the deprivation of individual liberty, Attorney Abrams declared that his race traditionally have understood the hardships of persecuted peoples and have fought for true freedom — "freedom for the man who is different."

That kind of freedom, declared Mr Abram, is vital to the well being of the state.

He said that today the United States political life is dominated by opportunists who are "anxious to appease."

He said the present political climate could be described as "an attitude of conformity."

Negro Brotherhood Plea Heard by PTA Congress

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21 (AP).—Until American brotherhood practices measure up to professions, the United States "can never win and hold the confidence of the peoples of the world," a colored minister last night told the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Chicago, addressing a vesper service before 3,000 delegates, opening the 60th annual national PTA convention today, said:

"The business of brotherhood, far from being sentimentalism, has become the very sinews of American defense."

Mr. Carey, minister of Quinn Chapel and vice chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy, said the 24 months since the Supreme Court decision against race segregation in public schools has witnessed "the death struggle of an old order and the birth pains of a new order."

Mr. Carey said Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman "had set a fast pace." "But President Eisenhower has gone the farthest of all. He himself has set a shining example of his belief that there shall be no second class citizens in the United States," he declared.

Dr. Paul J. Misner, of Glencoe, Ill., president of the American Association of School Administrators, told the convention's first general session that last year's White House Conference on Education had suggested that final support of public schools must be doubled in the next 10 years.

"We simply know that the financial support of schools will not be doubled within the framework of existing school tax structures," said Dr. Misner, Glencoe superintendent of schools.

"If adequate financial support of schools is to be achieved, new sources of revenue and improved methods of taxation must be created," Dr. Misner continued.

He said the Nation faces difficult problems in shortage of teachers and educational opportunity beyond high school for young people.

The White House conference report on education, Dr. Misner said, "defines the problems does not solve them."



PRIZE WINNERS in race relations essay contest, San Diego, Calif. are from left, Dave Rearwin, first prize; Robert Moss, third; and Le-

Nora Swim, second. Rearwin, 15, was awarded \$100 Savings Bond; Miss Swim won a \$50 bond and Moss, \$25 bond.

CALIFORNIA

"Best Friend" To Negroes Now Retired

BY HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Norris Paulson, the one mayor in all Los Angeles history who boldly, unreservedly took up "The Big Whip" in the cause of fairness and integration for Negro citizens, retired last week.

SIGHS

And not only did the women of his immediate family and the lone woman council members shed tears, but virtually every colored person in Los Angeles sighed regrets.

Paulson's family tears however were of happiness, because his retirement from politics and uniting with an accountant firm will be less strenuous than his past -- that of congressman, assemblyman, and his one term of mayor, during which he suffered several spells of illness.

JIM CROW

The "Color Line" has been a storm center for Mayor Paulson. When he first took his seat less than three years ago, following a victory over incumbent Mayor Fletcher Bowron, he found his desk piled high with demands that Jim Crow be abolished in the Fire Department.

When he answered favorably to the NAACP, Urban League and other organizations, he incurred considerable enmity.

Opposition from biased race bigotists, headed by Negro-hating Fire Chief John Alderson, grew so great that Paulson's life was even threatened.

But he laid the law down to the stubborn chief, who tried to stir violence and prophesied race riots if integration was introduced.

"Integrate or get out," commanded Mayor Paulson. When he refused, Paulson fired him.

Miller, the new fire chief, has since then integrated every station in Los Angeles and Hollywood without incident.

Paulson's resignation is as of July, 1957. He will remain in office until that time, having allowed sufficient time for the campaigns and election of a new mayor.

HUMAN RIGHTS: NOT SO SIMPLE

James P. 32-C
The idea of human rights is one that everybody accepts in principle, but almost every time it comes up, as it is doing at the United Nations this week, it starts up a ruckus.

W.D. 3-2-56
Thus the opening meeting of the twelfth session of the Commission on Human Rights was marked by the usual Communist protest against the representation of Nationalist China. The Russians and Poles contended that mainland China under the present Red rule was a paradise of human rights and should be recognized. In this they had at least a passive Indian support. Nobody was fooled, but the dangers of mistaking words for realities were underlined.

New York N.Y.
When questions of human rights come before the U.N. the United States is in a slightly embarrassing position, for we have refused to endorse the plan to enforce such rights

by treaty. Furthermore, we are convinced that the Russians and other Communist states would always out-promise us—promises of this sort don't bother Governments that never intend to carry them out. With all our faults we have no trouble in keeping ahead of the Communist slave states. But what are we going to say when Russia, maintaining slave camps, blandly denounces slavery?

In principle we go along with any sincere declaration of human rights. We joined with other U. N. members eight years ago in asserting man's "right to life, liberty and security of person; to freedom from arbitrary arrest, to a fair trial; to privacy; to freedom of movement and residence; to social security; to work; to education; to a nationality; to freedom of worship; to freedom of expression and of peaceful assembly; to * * * take part in the government of his own country; to hold public office; to seek and be granted asylum, and to own property." The Communists agreed to these lofty ideals, too—with what spectacular hypocrisy the record shows.

Ike Asks Commission For Human Problems In American Nations Declares War On Poverty And Disease

Constitution Mon. 7-23-56 P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

PANAMA, July 22 (AP)—Presi-

dent Eisenhower proposed today that all the American republics, "a family of sovereign equals," act in concert to advance the welfare and happiness of their citizens.

The U.S. Chief Executive suggested the formation of what would be in effect a Commission on Human Problems, with a representative from each of the 21 American republics, to offer "practical suggestions in the economic, financial, social and technical fields."

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES

"Just as our nations have agreed that we should join to combat armed aggression, let us also join to find ways which will enable our peoples to combat the ravages of disease, poverty and ignorance," Eisenhower declared.

"Let us give them, as individuals, a better opportunity not only to pursue happiness, but to gain it."

Eisenhower has already decided upon his brother, Milton, as the U.S. representative on the commission. Milton is familiar with Latin American problems as the result of a 1953 mission on behalf of the President. Secretary of State Dulles suggested Milton be named and Eisenhower accepted the idea. Milton accompanied the convalescent President to Panama.

BOLIVAR HONORED

Eisenhower and 18 other chiefs of state spoke here as they put their signatures to the Declaration of Panama—a document proclaiming anew to the world the determination of the Western Hemisphere to remain firm against alien totalitarian forces and safeguard the economic and political freedom of the Americas.

Racial Cooperation Needed

Weekly Lat. 7-28-56
 The great majority of both white and colored people really desire better relations between the races. Even the most embittered Negroes and the most intransigent whites do not envision a state of permanent conflict between the races.

New Orleans La.
 But the stark fact is that separated racial groups do not have much success at improving race relations. Some white groups intend sincerely to work for the Negro. This happens often when educational, political and religious white groups make decisions for Negroes.

P. 11
 If the present situation calls for better relations between the races, it calls also for cooperation between the races. Negro leaders are living with the problem of segregation. They can contribute knowledge to any discussion of the problem. It is unintelligent to attack any question without consulting those who know the most about it.

Racial cooperation in planning for the improvement of race relations has another important advantage. A white group, discussing the problem not only lacks knowledge, but tends to get emotional. Wild statements are made, people get excited, and attitudes get worse.

Similarly when a group of Negroes discusses segregation, injustices are recounted, complaints are registered, prejudices are aroused. But these disadvantages disappear when white and Negroes meet together to hear each other out.

Labor and management have learned this simple fact of human relations. As long as they stay apart and attack each other the relationship worsens. When they get together, and talk intelligently and unemotionally, they solve their problems. It is high time that the best representative of the two races learn this fact.

39 1956

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

\$50,000 in Scholarship aid
40 workshops in
INTERGROUP RELATIONS

**Christian And
Jews Give
\$50,000 For
Race Study**

NEW YORK, New York, May 15
The National Conference of
Christians and Jews will award
\$50,000 in scholarship aid to par-
ticipants at 40 workshops in inter-
group relations to be held this sum-
mer at leading universities
throughout the country, it was an-
nounced by Dr. Algo D. Henderson,
national chairman of the Commis-
sion on Educational Organizations
of the Conference.

Record Breaking

In celebration of the 15th anni-
versary of the summer program,
the National Conference will con-
duct a record-breaking number of
workshops. Its scholarship assist-
ance is also the highest since 1941
when this special human relations
program was inaugurated, Dr. Hen-
derson, who is professor of higher
education at the University of
Michigan said.

A workshop, he explained, is a
session for teachers and commu-
nity leaders who spend two six
weeks at a university acquiring
new understanding and skills in im-
proving group relations spon-
sored by the colleges and universi-
ties on whose campuses they are
held, all workshops receive the di-
rect assistance of the National
Conference of Christians and Jews.

Suspicious Confirmed

We have long harbored suspicions
about the seeming indifference of the
National Conference of Christians and
Jews to the burning question of segre-
gation.

Last week these suspicions were con-
firmed by a vice president of that
organization.

Addressing the board of directors of
the Birmingham chapter, W. H. Tip-
ton Jr., of Washington, let the cat out
of the bag last week.

"We are not interested as an orga-
nization in desegregation," he said,
"for this is a legal and political
matter."

But is it that simple?
We submit that ending segregation is
more than a mere legal issue. It is
more than a political issue.

It is a great moral issue in which
the very fibre of America and its po-
sition as leader of the free world are
at stake.

The failure of an organization like
the National Conference of Christians
and Jews to see this and do something
about it must be viewed as a sore
disappointment during this confusing
era of American history.



LANGSTON U. HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP RATED 'GREAT SUCCESS'—The "greatest success so far," is how Dr. A. C. Shropshire, director, summed up the 1956 Human Relations Workshop recently conducted at Langston university. It featured as key consultants, Dr. William Van Til of George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn., and Theodore Freedman, Southwest region of the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, Houston, Texas. Persons attending the week's sessions included teachers, school administrators, Parent-Teacher association officers, and leaders from business, professional and religious fields. Pictured above are some of the persons who attended the workshop during its mid-week peak. Dr. Van Til is pictured on the front row, standing to the right of Dr. G. Lamar Harrison, Langston university president.—Hebert Photo.

Clark College President Brawley Airs Current Race Relations Progress

Clark College President Brawley Airs Current Race Relations Progress

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Tracing the revolutionary upheavals on the American color front during the Centennial since the Emancipation Proclamation of 1865, President James P. Brawley Tuesday told the Clark faculty and students that "we are in the grip of a great moment in history... the momentous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court (May 17, 1954) outlawing segregation in public education has not only intensified the revolutionary temper of our time but also brought the American people face to face with one of the greatest challenges in the history of American democracy, for this decision has ramifications in all areas of American life."

To point up the advancements that have been made in certain areas of Race Relations since Emancipation and the 14th Amendment, Dr. Brawley cited the fall or decline of jim crow in such areas as pullman and dining car services, public parks and golf courses and public housing and interstate travel.

Despite the encouraging signs of the spirit of the age, "integration of course" Dr. Brawley flatly asserted, "is not a fact, and there remains much to be accomplished before it becomes a reality."

"One thing is a fact," the President declared that "the climate is changing in favor of integration and the trend is definitely and overwhelmingly in that direction, the Dixiecrats notwithstanding."

"Segregation," the President continued, "is a relic of the past and second class citizenship is a reproach upon our nation." Quoting from Atlanta Constitution Editor Ralph McGill, the speaker said that "segregation is on the way out, and he who tries to tell the people otherwise does them a great disservice."

Assured that "integration is on the way in," the speaker said that he would be derelict in his duty and faltering in his responsibility if he did not warn the audience of what is ahead and suggest the increasing responsibilities to follow.

In his survey of "what's ahead," Dr. Brawley predicted that there would be 1) "more opposition to desegregation and increased efforts

to maintain the status quo; 2) more intimidations and reprisals like the recent ones in Mississippi; 3) more counter-NAACP organizations such as the Citizens Councils" (which Dr. Brawley labeled "a new order of the old KKK").

To meet the challenges ahead, the President said that Negroes must eradicate intra-group prejudices, uproot apathy, conquer fears, and prepare for expanding opportunities and train to realize his potentials and make significant contributions to such universals as art, music and science."

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Editor In South Carolina Writes On Race Relations

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UP)—Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston, S. C. News and Courier, charged today that northern newspapers and news magazines have abandoned "fair and objective reporting" in stories on southern race relations.

Waring, in an article on "The Southern Case Against Desegregation" in Harper's magazine, said northern readers may be "infuriated" by his article.

"This, I suspect, is just as inevitable as the outraged feelings of the Southerner when he reads the northern press with its own interpretation of the American dilemma," he said.

Waring, a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said he was reporting the "facts" about public opinion among Southern whites. Readers outside the region may find it "difficult, if not impossible to believe what I have to say," he said.

"One of the reasons these facts may be unfamiliar—and therefore incredible—is the almost unanimous attitude of the national press—daily and weekly—toward the subject of race," he wrote.

"... From my observation, the testimony these publications print is almost entirely one-sided.

"... Furthermore, with the exception of a small coterie of southern writers whom northern editors regard as 'enlightened,' spokesmen for the southern view cannot gain access to northern ears. This article will be one of the few of its kind published in a magazine of national circulation. The South, alas, lacks a magazine or other organ with nationwide distribution."

Far Removed.

In an editorial note heading Waring's article, Harper's said his point of view was "far removed" from that of its editors but they felt it should be published and "widely read."

The magazine said it was publishing the article so the nation could understand the state of mind Waring reflects, to present both sides of the issue and to give expression to opinions not published elsewhere.

Waring said there were five differences between the Negro and white races that do not encourage white parents to let their children mingle freely with Negro children in school. He listed the differences as follows:

1. Health—The "incidence of venereal disease" in Negroes that make white parents afraid to "take risks of any kind with their children."

2 Home environment — Differences that make the "master and servant, or boss and laborer, relationship between whites and Negroes... the rule rather than the exception."

3. Martial habits—One southern Negro child in five is illegitimate and white persons do not want to expose their children to such a "primitve view of sex habits."

4. Crime—In the South, crime is more prevalent among Negroes than among whites. With racial bars down, the threat of interracial strife is "frightening."

5. Intellectual development — Southern Negroes usually are below the level of their white counterparts. "While they are rubbing off white civilization onto the colored children, Negro culture will also rub off onto the whites."

THE SOUTHERN CASE AGAINST DESEGREGATION

By- THOMAS R. WARING, editor-

NEWS AND COURIER, CHARLESTON, S.C.



SOUTHERN PIONEERS for Human Rights were honored by the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission at its membership enrollment dinner last week. Seated are Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland; Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Methodist Church leader of Atlanta,

Ga.; Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, president of the National Social Welfare Assembly; standing, George S. Mitchell of Atlanta, executive director of the Southern Regional Council; and James Hinton of Columbia, S.C., president of the NAACP State Conference.

Maryland governor says he fears destruction for race

PHILADELPHIA "Equality is not an end in itself. Equality may be attained as readily by pulling down the excellent as by raising the inferior. The end is excellent, and equality is desirable only to the extent that it is a means of attaining excellence."

This was the counsel given Wednesday evening by Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, one of the five "Southern Pioneers for Human Rights" who received National Fellow-

ship Awards at the Membership Enrollment Dinner of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

"What I fear in the present situation is not the clamor of the reckless demagogues," the Governor said "They have always been noisy and they always will be. Much more dangerous is the possibility that slow and silent discouragement may creep upon those Southern leaders, and especially those colored leaders, whose work of a lifetime is threatened with destruction."

It was precisely because the Fellowship Commission felt compelled to extend some word of encouragement and recognition to those who, at the risk of their lives and their livelihoods, are striving to free the South of tensions and violence that the "Salute to Southern Pioneers" was staged.

The award to the Governor was made by Joseph S. Clark, Jr., former mayor of Philadelphia and chairman of the 1956 Membership Enrollment of the Fellowship Commission. Other

chell of Atlanta, Ga., director of recipients were George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council; Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, also of Atlanta, militant Methodist Church worker; James M. Hinton of Columbia, president of the South Carolina State NAACP, and Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, Md., president of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Outlining the role of the Fellowship Commission, Maurice B. Fagan, executive director, reviewed the work of the agency and its nine constituents in preventing racial and religious tensions and conflicts, in promoting better relations, equal treatment and opportunities, and in protecting personal liberties.

"We believe that neither equality nor liberty can long endure without fraternity," Fagan said. He pointed to Philadelphia's four "legally equal but psychologically separate" communities, the impassable wall of separation between Catholics, Protestants and Jews, the total discrimination in new and better housing, the exodus to the suburbs and the effect of crime on race relations as items of "unfinished business" toward which future energies must be directed.

Other program participants included Mayor Richardson Dilworth; who cited the meaning of the Fellowship Commission to Philadelphia: Clarence E. Pickett, president of the Commission, who conducted an impressive candlelighting ceremony; Judge Theodore O. Spaulding, David L. Ullman and Miss Anne Wright, vice-presidents; Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, secretary, and the Rev. Spencer L. Stockwell of the Philadelphia Council of Churches.

A highlight of the program was the panel discussion on "The Youth Today" in which the former mayor served as moderator and the honorees were panelists. The sentiment of the group was expressed by Mrs. Tilly who said "whatever I have done, and it's little enough, has been because an inner compulsion made me feel I could not live unless I tried."

39 1956

Timmerman's Pastor Quits In Race Tiff

GREENVILLE, S.C., Feb. 4 (AP).

The Rev. G. Jackson Stafford, who resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Batesburg "rather than renounce my religious convictions regarding Christian race relations," has accepted a position with the Veterans Administration.

U.S. District Judge George Bell Timmerman Sr. and his son, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., are members of the Batesburg church.

Stafford, a native of Spartanburg, gave a written statement to the Greenville News before leaving for Georgia to be assigned to a post with the Veterans Administration chaplain service. He will be located at a VA hospital in the Southeastern area.

Sup. 2-5-56
"JUDGE TIMMERMAN, who was chairman of the deacons of the church, began the controversy by stating that he and his pastor did not belong in the same church," Stafford said in his statement.

P.A.-A
"Judge Timmerman's prejudice against me was provoked by my vote at the 1954 Southern Baptist Convention to abide by the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court regarding racial segregation."

Stafford described his resignation as "being the result of several highly placed members of the Batesburg church playing politics with my religion."

Race-Relations Legal Report Set At Vanderbilt

Law. 3-13-56 P. 16
Special to The Courier-Journal

Nashville, March 12.—Race relations from a legal viewpoint will be the subject of a new reporting service which comes off the press this week at Vanderbilt University.

It is designed to provide lawyers, educators, and the general public with detailed current information on: court decisions, State-constitution provisions, statutes, City ordinances, opinions of attorneys general, regulations of State departments of education, and rulings of local boards.

Entitled Race Relations Law Reporter, the new magazine will publish six issues a year at a subscription cost of \$2. The publication is sponsored by the Vanderbilt University School of Law. Announcement of the first issue was made by Dean John W. Wade.

"The United States Supreme Court's sweeping decisions in the racial-segregation cases have already resulted in far-reaching legal developments in American life," said Wade, "and our service will present impartial reports of these developments."

RACE RELATION GROUP STUDIES MEMBER BID

Appeal \$1.27
Interested Citizens May Get

Invitation

Citizens interested in the principles of the Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee will likely be invited to join the group as active members next week, it was indicated yesterday.

W. W. "Bill" Scott, chairman of the GMRRC, said its constitution and by-laws committee will probably make its recommendations on membership early next week.

At next week's meeting the group's seven-man executive committee will be introduced to the directors. It consists of Mr. Scott; Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, vice chairman; Herbert P. Jordan, secretary; Rabbi James Wax; Sam O. Bates; Julian Bondurant,

and C. L. Andrews.

The executive committee will direct the activities of the parent group and be available to confer with any local, responsible group when the occasion arises, in the interests of continued harmony between whites and Negroes.

Color Line Cut For Memphis Bias Talks

New York, Andrew Tully, Ernie Pyle Award winner for reporting, is touring the South observing the tensions—and any signs of moderation there may be—on the issues of desegregation. This is the first of several dispatches.

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Here in this fabled river port town, moderation has won a significant victory in its search for a solution to the problem of segregation—the necessity of negotiations between whites and Negroes is acknowledged.

That is not to say that the great mass of whites is resigned to integrating the Negro citizens who make up 40 percent of Memphis' 400,000 population. It is more likely that the white majority still opposes integration. But through a unique "peacemaking" approach, leading citizens have agreed to discuss the problem.

That approach is embodied in a group of 44 white men known as the Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee. It carefully advertises that "we are for neither integration nor segregation." Its aim is merely to keep the peace between whites and Negroes in the trying times ahead.

But to the outsider, it looks like a start toward facing the big issue.

Such a start is implicit in the committee's first, rather tentative, overture to the Negroes of Memphis—an overture made over the protests of some of its members. It is an agreement that the group's executive committee will meet from time to time with the executive com-

mittee of a separate Negro organization. It is strengthened by a further agreement that occasionally members of the Negro committee will be invited to sit in on sessions of the white committee and white members will sit in on the Negro meetings.

Not much of a start, Northerners will say. But it is actually a big step. For here in Memphis, as elsewhere in the nation's "black belt," the issue second only to integration is whether whites and Negroes will sit down together on the race question.

It remains, of course, a touchy situation not calculated to create any Pollyannas. For this white race relations committee is about evenly divided between tentative, slow-moving integrationists and outright segregationists.

Segregationists like Sam Bates, one of the old Crump machine crowd and head of the Commerce Title Co.

Sam Bates voted for liaison between whites and Negroes, but he made his position clear. "I told the Negroes the Supreme Court decision was wrong and I was opposed to integration," he informed the committee.

And a couple of days later, Sam Bates was elected co-chairman of a new Democratic political organization pledged to support interposition—the technique of a state interposing

itself between a Supreme Court decision and its citizens.

Facing the Fact.

But there also are men who say they are facing what they call the "facts of life" of the problem, who feel it is urgent that the whites move and move fast to reach a rapprochement with the Negro. These are men like the highly respected law partners, Lucius Burch and George Grider. They tell their committee fellows that "the Negroes are having meetings, they are growing impatient." And, as Mr. Grider, scion of an old planter family, puts it: "The Negroes have the law on their side; if they bring this matter into court they'll win."

Men like Lucius Burch and George Grider and Rabbi James Wax are impatient with their fellow's fears of the word integration—a dirty word with many Southerners. To members' objections to meeting with Negroes, Rabbi Wax will inquire sardonically, "How can a race relations committee function with no relations between the races?"

Lucius Burch puts it more bluntly: "Anybody who's afraid of criticism shouldn't be here. This is going to be a messy business."

But the heartening thing about this Memphis committee is its determination to keep the business from being "messy." To keep peace between both sides, the committee's chairman, Willard W. Scott, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, keeps reminding them that "our aim is not to promote integration but to promote tranquility in the community."

All-Negro Group

Slake P. 4 (Continued from page 1) 3-14-56
tist Church and Father St. Julian Simpkins, Jr., rector Emmanuel Episcopal Church.

It seems that they have two "inter-racial" committees in Memphis, one white and the other colored. Rev. Owen member of the colored group says the committee will be expanded to include many more than those already named. The white committee, it is reported had gone on record as a group that will be neither "pro-segregationist nor pro-integrationist." It is widely as-

sumed it will be an organization of moderates, committed to a middle-of-the-road policy in dealing with racial matters. The executive committee of the white organization also announces it will be available to meet with any Memphis "responsible" group of either race where there is need.

The Tri-State Defender, member of the Chicago Defender chain of papers published the article about the formation of the colored unit of the Memphis interracial committee. It also published an article indicating that there really is something quite different from Old Time Memphis politics taking place.

It stated that according to rumor, one or more Negroes may be placed on the Memphis delegation that will come to the state legislature next year. It is suggested that Mayor Edmund Orgill's administration may really be dedicated to a program of progress for Memphis, although it is a "Citizens for Progress" group that is taking a stand for "interposition" which will clash with the Mayor and his followers.

Nashville, Tenn.
Congressman Cliff Davis who signed the "Manifesto" it is reported may face a hard fight to get re-elected. He is against Sen. Estes Kefauver, who is making a strong bid for the support of Negroes in his fight to be the Democrat Party's candidate for president this year.

Negroes of Memphis always enjoyed higher prestige in the nation than any other southern city for having a powerful Negro voters' organization however this power never shoked up in the election returns.

Nashville Negroes appeared to cast more votes on election day than the Memphians who had little or nothing tangible to show for their prowess.

It seems, however the Memphians came into their own under Mr. Edmund Orgill.

All-Negro Group

Slake Independent In Memphis Called "Interracial" Body 3-14-56

Many Nashvillians know the group of men who have formed a race relations committee in Memphis so well that they will concede both integrity and wisdom to the Memphians for the step they have taken. The men are as follows: Maceo Walker, president of the

Universal Life Insurance Company; Rev. John Mickle, pastor Second Congregational Church; James T. Walker, well known labor leader; Dr. Hollis Price, president LeMoyn College; Prof. Blair T. Hunt, minister and principal of Booker T. Washington High School; Rev. S. A. Owen, pastor Metropolitan Bap-

New Organization Dedicated To Bettering Race Relations

Thurs. 2-23-56 P. 1
"Moderate, Intelligent" Approach Advocated To Preserve Harmony Between White And Negro—No Color Line Drawn In Selecting Leaders

Memphis, Tenn.
Concerned with threats of inter-racial strife, civic-minded Memphians banded yesterday into a new organization dedicated solely to the preservation of harmony between white and Negro. The group pointedly stressed its awareness that "Southern custom and tradition of long standing" has been upset by anti-segregation rulings.

It adopted "Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee" as its name and drew color line: Negroes will be invited to participate to the extent of serving on the board of directors.

Creation of the GMRRRC comes at a period of anxiety at the state of relations within the community between extremists on both sides of the segregation issue.

Last week an editorial in The Commercial Appeal called for temperate minds in both camps to direct their efforts toward maintaining a peaceful approach to the problem.

'Spirit Of Tolerance'

The following is the committee's declaration of purpose:

"This committee is formed in recognition of the fact that recent court decisions dealing with race relations have upset Southern custom and tradition of long standing and have raised many problems that can be solved only by patient, moderate and intelligent treatment.

"While we recognize that citizens may honestly differ as to what the Constitution and the law should be, we assert:

"That this is, and shall remain, a nation governed by a Constitution and law;

"That expressions of opinion shall be made with observance of and respect for law, in a spirit of tolerance of differing opinions in such a manner as to preserve and increase good will between members of the same race and between members of different races;

'Without Prejudice'

"That there shall be no violence or threat of violence.

"This committee will study problems that might possibly create tension in our community, and will lend its weight and influence without prejudice to relieve problems that might threaten the tranquility of the community.

"The committee will, on proper occasion, actively par-

Death Knell Of Daily World Town's School Bias Is Urged

Nashville, Tenn. - (INS) - A Community Relations Conference, composed of Negro and white leaders, today is urging desegregation of Nashville City and County Schools in September.

The conference, an outgrowth of recent meetings sponsored by Nashville Civic Clubs, called for an end to segregation in a resolution passed at its organizational meeting.

Daily World
Maclin Davis, head of a foundry-machine company, was named president of the conference. Vice-presidents include Mrs. O. F. Minton, immediate past president of the Nashville Junior League; Dr. Hugh Morgan, of the Vanderbilt University Medical Staff, and Attorney Whitworth Stokes.

Mrs. Charles Johnson, wife of the president of Fisk University, was named secretary.

Special Committee

Negroes will be invited to membership on both the board of directors and the executive committee.

Organizational plans were prepared, over the past week, by a special committee consisting of George W. Grider, who was chairman of yesterday's meeting, W. W. 'Bill' Scott and Herbert Jordan.

The nucleus of the organization consists of: Dr. Donald Henning, Msgr. M. F. Kearney, Rabbi James Wax, W. B. Pollard, Frank Ahlgren, Edward J. Meeman, Kenneth Orgill, Julian Bondurant, Everett Cook, C. L. Andrews, Eric Hirsch, Ralph Rubin, Earl Crowder, J. E. McCadden, Harry Pierotti, John Brown, Howard L. Moore, Sam O. Bates and Hugh Sinclair.

Fund For The Republic

Supports Race Relations

Call Kansas City, Mo.
7-20-56

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP) — The Fund for the Republic, created by the Ford Foundation in 1952 with two immediate projects — to do research into the extent and nature of Communist activities in the U. S., and to evolve a clear statement in contemporary terms of the legacy of American liberty — is expending more and more of its millions for the betterment of race relations.

Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the fund and former Chancellor of the University of Chicago, reported recently that during the past three years, \$5,414,201 had been spent to support activities designed to "defend and advance the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution." Since its very start, the fund for the Republic has been under almost constant criticism by small but vocal groups in and out of Congress which opposed its directors, staff, activities and tax-exempt status for a variety of reasons.

In controversy between the fund and its critics has many facets. Part of the criticism is personal and political against the Funds of officers, notably Paul G. Hoffman and Hutchins; part is isolationism, international co-operation; part is caused by different concepts of a citizen's constitutional rights and obligations; part, and this is likely to increase in the future, is to different approaches to the question of Negroes.

The fund is granting more money than ever before to a field it calls "equality before the law and equality of opportunity." This is the racial and minority group problem, in the North as well as in the South.

In this field the fund had made its largest cumulative grant, \$455,000 to the Southern Regional council with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and interracial boards and staffs in 12 Southern states.

Hoffman said the fund started its school desegregation studies before the Supreme Court decision in 1954.

The fund's first president was Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, who resigned from the House to take the position.

Case resigned from the Fund to run for the Senate. After a close contest, he was elected and Hutch-

ins succeeded him.

The report made public by Hutchins showed the amounts allotted to various groups for racial studies. Many of the awards were to church groups.

Hoffman told reporters that any such group that could produce a practicable program for betterment of race relations could get a grant from the Fund.

Typical of the way the Fund has allotted grants are: \$176,000 to the American Friends service for educational work in the District of Columbia, for job opportunity for Negroes in North Carolina and Texas, and for an Indian program in the southwest; \$50,000 to the NAACP's legal defense and educational fund; \$100,000 to Vanderbilt university for a bi-monthly race relations law reporter publication; \$50,000 to the National Urban league to expand employment opportunities for Negroes in the South; \$23,000 to the Catholic Interracial council of Chicago to reduce racial discord, mostly over housing, in Chicago.

The Fund has expended \$195,221 during the past three years on television and radio programs. One of these projects is a documentary film in preparation for TV showing how St. Louis has met the problem of segregation in its schools.

Hoffman said that it was impossible to point to specific achievements by the Fund through its millions during the past years. The Fund was originally set up as a self-liquidating corporation which would go out of existence when the Funds Ford Foundation grant has been expended.

Impatience of Negroes Varies on Integration

By ANDREW TULLY,

Shipp-Howard Staff Writer.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—The biggest problem facing Memphis' unique Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee is that Negro leaders expect more from the committee than it so far has pledged itself to deliver.

Composed of both integrationists and segregationists, the white Race Relations Committee aims only at "preserving the tranquility of the community." Its members insist the group is neither for nor against integration.

Negro leaders see the formation of the committee, and its agreement to consult periodically with a separate Negro committee, as a good start. But they want it to achieve much more than "tranquility"—specifically, gradual integration.

Wants No Deadlines.

As with the whites, this Negro viewpoint varies in impatience. On the conservative side, there is Hollis Price, President of Negro Lemoyne College.

"I suspect most Negroes here are quite content with a gradual approach to integration," Dr. Price says. "I don't like to suggest any deadlines, because I believe the direction the committee takes is more important than the time it arrives." Pressed, he reluctantly will suggest that integration should be completed in the schools in a minimum of five years and a maximum of 10.

Urges Action This Year.

But Dr. Price wants the Race Relations Committee to aim squarely at integration, and he finds fault with its caution. "It would have been better," he says, "if the committee first had taken the stand that the Supreme Court decision is the law of the land and that its mission was to educate the community to abide by it."

Typical of the more aggressive Negro leader is Lt. George Lee, who retained his World

War I title because Memphis newspapers refused to call Negroes "Mr. and Mrs." (One newspaper does so, now.)

Lt. Lee, a Republican leader, says he'll "wait and see—but I won't wait too long." He wants the committee to do something about integration this year—"if it doesn't, it'll die of inertia. We'll play along with the committee as long as we feel it will do something. Then, if we're not satisfied, we'll take it to the polls. After all, Tennessee is 32 percent Negro."

Both Lt. Lee and Dr. Price agree that the first step should be in an area "where there is the least community resistance." This would be at Memphis State College—and it might not be that easy, for recently, when Negroes demanded admission to the school, the school changed its rules so that all applicants for admission to the graduate school with an average below B had to take an examination. Three Negroes tried and failed; one of two white applicants also flunked.

SCOTT HEADS EFFORT FOR RACIAL HARMONY

Better Relations Committee

Picks Three To Lead
Group Activities

By PAUL MOLLOY

A banker, a clergyman and a lumberman yesterday were elected permanent officers of the newly-formed Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee.

The committee, committed to crusade for mutual understanding and harmony between white and Negro citizens in the community, named W. W. 'Bill' Scott as its chairman, Dr. Paul Tudor Jones as vice chairman

and Herbert P. Jordan as secretary.

Will Appoint Four

Mr. Scott is a vice president of the National Bank of Commerce and active in several civic projects. Dr. Jones is pastor of Idlewild Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jordan, president of Jordan Lumber Co., is a perpetual deacon at St. John's Episcopal Church.

The three elected officers will appoint four members of the general committee to serve with them as a seven-man executive committee. The executive committee, in addition to directing affairs of the larger group, will be available to meet with any local, responsible group of either race "when the occasion arises."

Early Meeting Planned

The committee, which came into being one month ago today, has 44 directors. An early meeting will be called to discuss general membership.

The committee has identified itself as "neither pro-integrationist nor pro-segregationist."

NEW GROUP TO WORK FOR RACE HARMONY

LeMoyne College President

Named To Committee

A seven-man Negro committee, organized to work with the Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee toward racial harmony here, will hold an organizational meeting within a few days.

Dr. Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne College and a member of the committee, said the group would appoint its chairman and set plans for serving the community in the field of peace and understanding between the races.

Dr. Price also said some directors of the GMRRC are expected to attend a one-day conference on race relations at the college May 5. About 125 Memphians active in educational, civic and religious activities have been invited to attend the seminar.

The conference will consist mostly of panel discussions on all phases of racial problems created by Supreme Court rulings.

TENNESSEE

RACE GROUP WILL MEET To Consider Writing Charter And By-Laws

The 44 directors of the Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee, formed in February to preserve harmony between the races, will hold a further organizational meeting at 3:30 p.m. Monday.

The group will hear recommendations on acquiring a charter and adopting by-laws for the unit which has plainly labeled itself "neither pro-integrationist nor pro-segregationist."

The recommendations were drawn up by a seven-man special committee consisting of George W. Grider and Sam Myar Jr.

It is expected the meeting will discuss plans to invite interested citizens to become members of the committee.

New Committee Strictly Neutral On Integration

Absolute neutrality on whether the races should or should not integrate here was established yesterday at a meeting of organizers of the Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee.

An additional statement recording its stand on the racial question identified the committee as "neither pro-integrationist nor pro-segregationist."

The committee, dedicated to the preservation of harmony between white and Negro, was formed 10 days ago. Its organizational nucleus consists of 22 civic-minded Memphians concerned with threats of interracial strife.

A further meeting will be held Monday at 3 p.m. at which time it is expected a permanent and expanded board of directors will be appointed with possibly an executive committee.

Temporary officers of the organizational unit are George W. Grider, chairman; W. W. 'Bill' Scott and Herbert Jordan.

Yesterday's meeting approved the following statement of policy:

"Concerned by the utterances and actions of extremists in the pro-integrationist and pro-segregationist groups in our community, we formed this committee with these views in mind:

"We were determined to preserve the tranquility of our community, to keep the lines of communication open between the

pro and anti-integrationists so that controversy born of misunderstanding might be held at a minimum, and to offer a reservoir of moderation from which mediators could be drawn to assist in any conflict resulting from racial differences.

"We were determined that no person would be deprived of his or her rights through coercion or intimidation, but we were equally determined to discourage precipitate action of any group that might create strife or incite violence.

"This committee is neither pro-integrationist or pro-segregationist."

Race Relations Committee

A group of responsible Memphians has organized the "Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee" for the basic purpose of helping preserve and promote community tranquility. It will, in effect, seek to keep race relations on a level of peace.

It will be a vehicle for expressing the will of that great majority of citizens who desire nothing more than a continuance of Memphis' orderly progress and which they know can come only in an atmosphere free from agitation and threat of violence.

The "Race Relations Committee" is designed for determined men of good will—a rallying point for those who put the welfare of Memphis far above emotional issues. Its membership can and should be numbered in the many thousands who are solely pro-Memphis and dedicated to the preservation of a safe and happy city.

The committee's organization followed a suggestion made by this newspaper a week ago. At that time we pointed out the existence of "a great opportunity for the moderate will of Memphis to be expressed" and that the right sort of organization would provide a means "through which community strength and solidarity can be manifested for the common good." Such a group, we said, can "tell the world that Memphis believes in good order and intends to have it."

We reiterate, too, that to be effective and not "just another committee" it must be representative of every facet of the community structure and scrupulously avoid even hint of political color.

Extremists on both sides have talked too much and have not, thereby, contributed to the community's welfare.

The Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee can be the most important voice of three—the temperate voice of good will ever seeking amicable solution to our most sensitive problems but adamant and courageously determined, should occasion require, that there shall be no strife and that law and order rather than emotion shall prevail in this community.

The Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee's purposes commend themselves to every worthy citizen.

A 27-year-old Negro was treated for exposure and injuries after a white farmer threw him from a truck when it caught fire four miles south of Mayersville. The truck ran into a ditch and spilled six-foot-long oak billets over the Negro, who was thrown into three feet of water.

While the flames moved near the gasoline tank, Louis Vandevender moved the heavy billets and saved the Negro.

Nabrit Pays Tribute To Race Relations Leaders

HOUSTON, Texas—Dr. S. M. Nabrit addressed a joint meeting of Negro and white ministers alliances at noon Monday, Feb. 6, at Texas Southern University. He paid tribute to more than a half dozen Southern leaders in the movement for better understanding between races and proceeded to give information leading up to the decision by the Texas Southern University Board to desegregate the institution September 1, 1956.

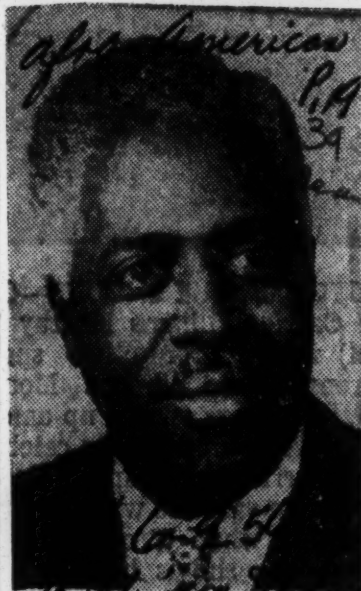
A review was given of the pattern of enrollment of desegregated schools in other states. Dr. Nabrit predicted enrollment on non-Negro students in certain areas—"Law and Pharmacy" with some few scattered in other areas for the first few years. He distinguished between desegregation and integration and promised that all students will have the right to participate in all activities of the school.

President Nabrit announced that \$2,100,000 in bonds have been sold for the construction of a \$1,500,000 science building and a portion of a \$2,000,000 library. Construction of the science building will proceed immediately, according to Dr. Nabrit. "It was given number one priority because we want to train scientists and technicians to take advantage of the industrial potentials of this area," he said.

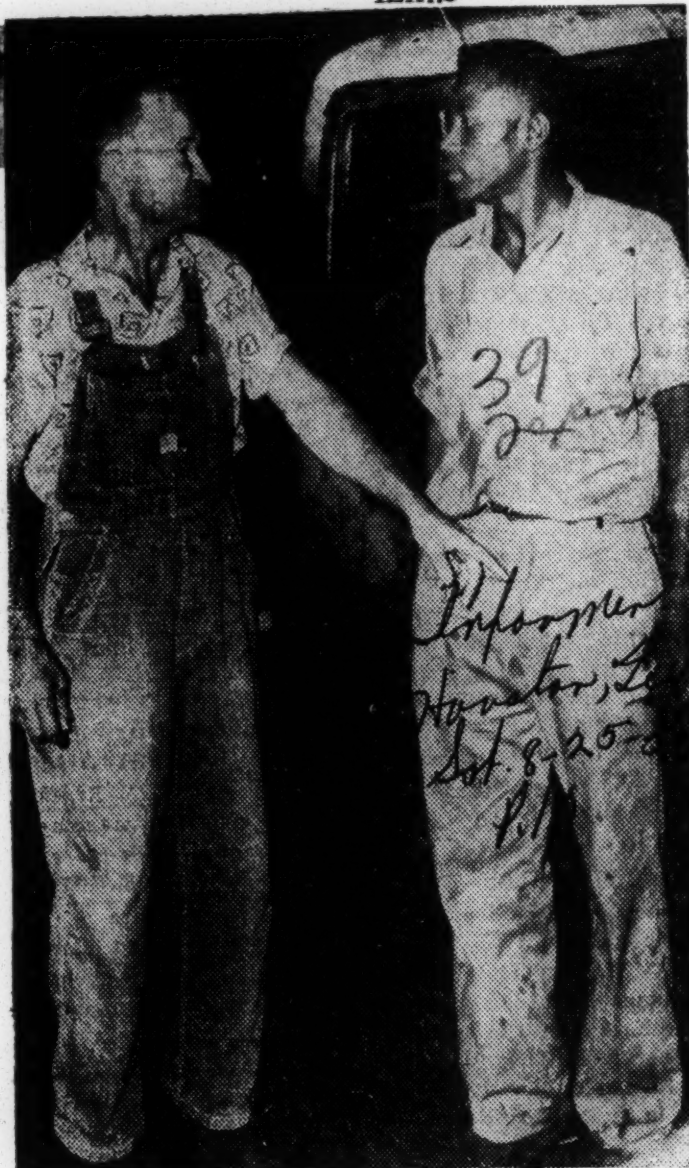
The terminal course program for persons who have not finished high school will be abolished according to Dr. Nabrit. Numbers had dwindled to fewer than 100 from more than 1500 in 1947.

Dr. Nabrit closed by pointing out that certain financial needs are not met by the state, consequently in order to "enrich the offerings at Texas Southern University we must seek endowment grants from individuals." The state allows approximately \$300 per student but Law cost \$1000 and Pharmacy costs \$750 per student.

The Rev. Arthur Knapp, Rector, Trinity Episcopal Church, is the president of the Ministerial Association of Greater Houston. Rev. E. C. Orain, pastor, St. John Baptist Church of Bastrop is president, Interdenominational Alliance.



REV. MERREL D. BOOKER, minister of the New Hope Baptist Church, Dallas, Tex., who was recently nominated and elected to the board of the Dallas United Nations Association. This represents the first time a colored person has been selected for such an office.



W. L. HOOVER CLEZELL TAYLOR

Young Businessman Saves Man From Fiery Death

HOUSTON—A modest, conversation-shy gas station owner, Clezell Taylor, 29, of 10418 Buffem, became a hero in the eyes of Houstonians Friday when he disregarded flames that soared above his head to save W. L. Hoover, 46, of 1916 Bennington from a fiery death by kicking in the windshield of a wrecked overturned pickup truck, in which the man was trapped.

The truck burst into flames after being hurled on its side when it collided with a Pontiac that was driven by Howard Detrich, 43, of Bellefontaine, who was vacationing with his wife and nine-

year-old son.

With little regard for his own safety, Mr. Taylor rushed over to the flaming truck and kicked in the windshield allowing Mr. Hoover to crawl to safety.

Mr. Taylor suffered minor burns while rescuing the trapped man then nonchalantly returned to his chores at his gas station.

When Mr. Hoover discovered who had saved him, he went over to him and said quietly, "Thanks, you saved my life."

Mr. Taylor replied equally as quietly:

"People are supposed to help each other."

Mr. Taylor, who is married and

is the proud father of three children summed up his actions in a matter-of-fact manner when he said:

"I knew that there was a chance that the gas tank would explode any minute but I took that chance to save a human life."

He is the husband of Mrs. Winnie Taylor, Informer employee.

Brotherhood Not Exclusive

Journal & Guide
A GREAT MANY organizations talk about brotherhood, but when it is all boiled down, their idea of brotherhood is often pretty exclusive, and does not embrace any but a select few who "rate"—as the saying goes. A commendable exception has just taken place at Dartmouth College, one of the great American educational institutions.

Sat. 4-28-56
Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity's Tau chapter at the New Hampshire college withdrew from the national organization last week and became an independent local Greek-letter society under the name of Phi Tau Fraternity. The national organization insisted that only white Gentiles be admitted. In explaining its action, the enlightened young men at Dartmouth said:

(1) "... It is incongruous for any organization founded on brotherhood to sanction discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or creed.

(2) "... We believe that we must stand by the decision of the students of the college (in a campus referendum) to abolish racial and religious discrimination in Dartmouth fraternities. ... We believe firmly that membership in our fraternity should depend only upon the person and his individual merits."

The specific policy of the parent organization to which the Dartmouth chapter objected was adopted at a 1952 meeting at Bedford Springs, Pa., and forbid the pledging and initiation of Negroes into the organization. The act of dis-affiliation ended more than 50 years of association by the chapter with the parent body.

It took a considerable amount of plain guts for a group of young men to cut loose from a national group and shift for themselves. Their action is local and relatively isolated, but it is important. At least a few dozen young men have the courage of their convictions, and their convictions are in the best traditions of Christianity and democracy.

The chapter in question is not the first at Dartmouth, or at other northern and western universities to break with their national bodies over "ex-

clusion" clauses in their constitutions.

Four years ago the Dartmouth chapter of Theta Chi abrogated its national constitution for similar reasons and became Alpha Theta Fraternity. Other groups at Dartmouth who went local in order to accept into membership either Negro or Jewish students previously barred by national rules, either written or unwritten, include Gamma Delta Chi and Kappa Kappa Kappa.

Students at Dartmouth have voted twice by big majorities, first in 1950 and again in 1954, to require fraternities there to remove "Caucasian" clauses or eventually to be denied activity rights on the campus. The student and faculty opinion along these lines is not confined solely to the Hanover member of the Ivy League, but no institution's students have shown a finer attitude on the issue.

Awarded Fellowship Race Relations Day

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. Miss Thelma O. Venable, a teacher of social studies at Huntington High School here, has been awarded a fellowship to Columbia university by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

VIRGINIA

Modified Local Option Is Urged

Council Notes That Some Parts Of State Want To Move Forward With Desegregation; Would Let Them

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
RICHMOND, Va. The Virginia Council on Human Relations this week issued a statement calling for modified local option in desegregation plans in the state.

The Council's statement notes that the doctrine of state's rights cannot rightly be used "in support of any system that makes for glaring inequality of citizenship" and further points out that the theory of state's rights "cannot fairly be used to limit or set aside, for any group in the nation, basic Constitutional rights which are guaranteed to all Americans without distinction."

SEVERAL OTHER aspects of the program to by-pass desegregation in the state have been analyzed into the Council's concise statement.

Officers of the council are W. Carroll Brooke, president; John M. Ellison, first vice president; Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, second vice president; Wilson M. Brown, treasurer; John H. Marion, executive director and William M. Cooper, associate executive director.

MEMBERS OF the board of directors include Mrs. Theodore F. Adams, Belle Boone Beard, Paul E. Crandall, Mrs. Henry W. Decker, Roland D. Ealey, Emanuel Emroch, J. Louis Flaherty, Susie Peach Foster, Ralph M. Galt, Margaret Garrity, Rachel Henderlite, E. B. Henderson, Thomas H. Henderson, Joseph H. Hodges, Mrs. Louis I. Jaffee, William

H. Marmion, M. C. Martin, Earl H. McClenny, Lambert Molyneux, J. Kenneth Moreland, Alonzo G. Moron, Harry T. Penn, J. Rupert Picott, Moss A. Plunkett, Harry W. Roberts, C. Waldo Scott, Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson, Gerald C. Speidell, Wyatt Tee Walker, Paul D. Williams, James B. Woodson, Thomas W. Young and Mrs. Arnold Zetlin.

THE COMPLETE text of the Council's statement follows:

In his recent statement calling a special session of our General Assembly, Governor Stanley has made a bold bid to commit the entire state of Virginia to a single approach to the widely varied problems of desegregation. He has done this by offering a plan that would tie all Virginians, regardless of the sentiment and conditions in their own communities, to a policy of total defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE GOVERNOR'S plan further provides for withholding state educational funds from localities in an arbitrary manner. This proposal is completely contrary to Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution which makes mandatory an effective system of public education throughout the state.

There is, we believe, a much better way of dealing with our present critic situation, and we therefore propose a plan which we believe to be more in harmony with the integrity of our state as an honest and responsible member of our Federal union and with Section 129 of

our Virginia Constitution.

WE ARE FULLY mindful of the difficulties that our people confront. The roots of many of these difficulties lie in the fact that we are Virginians and also Americans. The vast majority of our people would like to be loyal to both the state and the nation. But today, on the sharp and stubborn issue of segregation, thousands find themselves deeply torn in mind and spirit. They are pulled one way by a pattern of the past, and bidden to move another by a sense of justice and by powerful tides of opinion that today are shaking our country and the world.

The conflict born of these opposing forces has led to widely different points of view among groups and communities. This conflict goes deep, and no thoughtful citizen will seek to minimize the painful crisis it creates.

WE CANNOT believe, however, that the problem we now confront can be fairly and soundly met by a statewide policy that defies our federal courts, flouts the feelings and aspirations of the state's Negro citizens, and nullifies the officially declared intent of our national Constitution. We live in a moment of history that calls upon us for something more than shrewd political answers. The times demand of us not merely the deepest searching of our hearts but also the bold display of our finest brand of statesmanship.

The deeper welfare of our state, we believe, cannot be served by a course of action which in effect amounts to partial spiritual secession from the nation and the world.

IT IS NOW clear that the mind of Virginia is not all of one piece on the question of desegregation. Some persons have said that in their communities they will close the schools rather than accept desegregation. In other parts of the state many people have shown a willingness to move

forward in a firm and sincere attempt to comply with the Supreme Court decisions. State policy should be based on an equal awareness of these two groups.

In defense of segregation some of our citizens have appealed to the doctrine of states' rights. This doctrine, however, cannot rightly be used in support of any system that makes for glaring inequality of citizenship. It cannot fairly be used to limit or set aside, for any group in the nation, basic Constitutional rights which are guaranteed to all Americans without distinction.

BUT IF THOSE who do appeal to this doctrine insist that our various states have rights that ought to be respected by the nation, then by the same logic it would seem that localities within a state are entitled to rights of self-determination within the limits of the law. If they view it as wrong for the nation to force a community to obey the Supreme Court, then by the same token it would seem no less wrong for a state to force a community to disobey it.

In the interest of fairness and freedom, therefore, and in view of the pressing need to safeguard as fully as possible our public school system, we recommend:

1. That within the framework of the Constitution of the United States, as defined by the Supreme Court, our Virginia communities be allowed, as a matter of State policy, to act on the principle of local option in working out their own solutions to the problem.

2. That in harmony with Section 129 of the Virginia Constitution, the General Assembly guarantee to the people an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state.

Human Relations Chapter Makes Plea To Governor

Editor, Journal and Guide:

The newly formed Charlottesville-Albemarle chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations sent the following letter to Governor Stanley on August 19, 1954.

"We the member of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Chapter of the Virginia Council on Human Relations oppose the vast outlay of public funds (over half a million dollars already) in the losing battle to postpone assuming a responsibility which it is our clear duty to meet. As Virginia is 44th among the states in effective education of its children, this money is obviously needed to improve our schools.

"**WE REGRET** that the state is appealing Federal Judge John Paul's order that Charlottesville comply with the decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to segregation in the public schools. We who live here believe that Charlottesville can successfully comply with the order now. We do not wish to evade the law further.

"We believe that desegregation can be carried forward in such a way as to accomplish better education for our total community and that it is the clear responsibility of the School Board to immediately make plans to do so. This is a local problem and our community is capable of solving it."

WE VOLUNTEER our services to the responsible authorities in any way they would suggest. For example, we can bring the Charlottesville experienced consultants with detailed knowledge of how other communities have successfully met all the problems of integration.

"We are prepared to undertake a program to inform the community that there is no need for panic, that the difficulties are less great than they are feared to be, and that the local authorities are fully capable of dealing with them in a calm and effective way. We shall also be glad to meet with and reassure parents and teachers who will be affected by the change. We can supply them with educational ma-

terials and with speakers who will inform them of the unpublicized agreeable experiences of many communities which have reluctantly integrated in the past two years."

CHARLES E. MORAN, JR.,
Acting President
Charlottesville, Va.

Memorandum Clarifies Stand Regarding Race, Religion, Color

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The United States Department of Defense, last week, reaffirmed its nondiscriminatory hiring policy.

Carter L. Burgess, assistant secretary of Defense for manpower, personnel and reserve, made this assurance in a memorandum sent to the Secretaries of Army, Navy, Air Force and Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for special operations.

The memo stated clearly that it is the policy of the Department of Defense to provide "equal opportunity for employment to all qualified persons and that there is no discrimination against any applicant or employee because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Those nondiscrimination policies are now well established, stated Burgess, but their effective implementation requires constant vigilance. A long-range program of continued publicity and education is necessary to develop among supervisors and employees the basic attitudes needed to assure minority groups the equality of opportunity to which they are entitled.

Top administrators in federal agencies are now beginning to realize that it is necessary to reemphasize periodically the basic policies of the agency in order that they might be effectively implemented. Supervisors must constantly be reminded of the objectives of the Departments in an effort to overcome inertia.

Realizing this fact, the Assistant Secretary of Defense has requested that each of the Secretaries of the military departments and the Director of the National Security Agency issue a personal statement to all supervisors and employees again emphasizing the policy the importance and the value of equal treatment for all minority groups.

The memorandum further ordered that regulations and procedures for the handling of complaints both by the departments and the President's Employment Policy Committee be posted on bulletin boards within the Department. It also urged that clear, concise information be distributed annually direct to employees.

He further suggested that inspections and audits be carried on

in the various departments regularly as an assurance that their program is in compliance with Executive Order 10590.

The issuance of this memorandum on December 27, was the result of a conference held with top officials of the Pentagon in November by four representatives of the Negro Press. At that meeting the reporters informed the executives of the discriminatory hiring and upgrading policies being practiced on the supervisory level in spite of the nondiscrimination policy formulated on the top level.

For the first time certain officials realized that many of the rank-and-file employees were not aware of the Department's policy. Others were not familiar with procedure used in registering complaints. Still others were shy of complaining for fear that they would be branded as "trouble-makers" or "subversives."

Taking those facts under consideration, the top brass of the military took immediate steps to remedy this situation.

Powell Airs Army Bias!

WASHINGTON—One of segregation's arch-foes has once again focused his attention upon Uncle Sam's Army and come up with five areas in which he says Negro GIs are being placed under NCO (no colored orders) jim crow.

In a letter to Secretary of the Army William Brucker, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), asserted, "There seems to be a drift in the Army back to the days of segregation and away from the policy of integration."

Mr. Powell raised what he called "five specific points":

1. The designation of overseas levy of "for caucasians only" on official orders signed by the various commanders in various military installations within the United States.
2. The designation of colored on all forms used in compiling the morning reports in the Army.
3. The fact that only one per cent of the people employed in the special services of the Army are Negro.
4. That less than one per cent of those employed in educational staffs of schools for dependents in the Army were Negro.
5. That the USO had established in one military installation two canteens, one for colored, one for white.

Mr. Powell also asked, "Is it true or not that clerk Negro personnel in the Pentagon are frozen at Grade 4 or Grade 5?"

Mr. Powell revealed that Mr. Brucker has pledged a prompt investigation of these charges. He wrote Mr. Brucker a letter of thanks for his "wholehearted cooperation."